

# DAUGHTERS of the VOL. XLIII AMERICAN REVOLUTION No. 4 MAGAZINE

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### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WHO PAINTED POLES WITH RED, WHITE AND BLUE BANDS ON MISSOURI GOOD ROADS DAY, AUGUST 21. THIS D. A. R. ROAD SIGN MARKS THE NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD THROUGH FIVE STATES AND WILL SOON BE FINISHED ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

*Photo by Anderson Commercial Photographic Co., Kansas City, Mo.*

# DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Whole No. 255

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## The Braddock Memorial

(Mrs. Morris L.) Agnes B. Croxall.

On July 9th, 1913, a bronze tablet, set in a boulder of granite, was unveiled in honor of the memory of Major General Edward Braddock, who lost his life in the American wilds during the French and Indian wars. The ceremonies of the unveiling were held in Rockville, Maryland, on the courthouse lawn, and were in charge of the Old Trails Committee of the Janet Montgomery Chapter. The attendance was very large, and would have been greater had not a steady downpour of rain interfered with the outdoor exercises. The program was in two parts—the historical addresses being held in the court room, and the unveiling of the tablet on the lawn outside.

It was an impressive, memorable occasion, and will dwell for long in the recollection of those present, the gloom and depressing effect of the storm, the leaden sky and falling rain seemed a proper tribute to the terrible tragedy of the Monongahela. Inside the large court room a remarkable spirit of har-

mony, interest and appreciation pervaded the audience, who followed with close attention the fine addresses on the program. Representative William P. Borland of Missouri, the Champion of the Daughters of the American Revolution before the U. S. Congress, was magnificent, as he traced the progress of the pioneer men and women over the old trails of the continent, carrying with them the spirit of progress, liberty and civilization. His speech embodied the poetry and romance of the West. The placing of this boulder at Rockville, formerly known as "Owen's Ordinary," and where Braddock encamped one night in his progress through Maryland in his expedition against Fort Duquesne, marks a point on the great ocean to ocean highway, over the old trails of the country, planned by Miss Elizabeth Butler Gentry of Kansas City, Chairman of the National Old Trails Road Committees of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Borland has charge of the

bill of this committee before Congress, asking federal aid. Mr. Borland's address was but one of the fine numbers on the program, which was as follows:

In addition to the official program, several delightful impromptu speeches were made. Among the distinguished guests was Brigadier General Marion Perry Maus, that splendid Indian fighter, who was visiting his boyhood home in Rockville, and was warmly greeted by his friends and fellow townsmen, he addressed them with feeling. General Maus was retired August 20th, at his own request, after forty-two years of active military service.

Mrs. Donald McLean, Honorary President General, who had been attending the Gettysburg semi-centennial with the Governor of New York and his party, had telegraphed that, did we want her, she would return to New York by way of Rockville and be with us. Mrs. McLean is an honorary chairman of the National Old Trails Road Committee. Did we want her! There was only one reply to that. Mrs. McLean was deeply affected. She stood in the very court room where her own father, Judge Ritchie, had presided. The nearer you get to Frederick, the birthplace of Mrs. McLean, the nearer she is to the hearts of the Maryland people, and her popularity increases in like ratio. She was warmly welcomed, and her speech, as one of the county papers expressed it, "moved her hearers to tears as easily as it did to laughter."

The Honorable John Barrett, from the beautiful building of the Pan-American Republics, was cordially received, and readily found a parallel between the "Braddock Trail" and the Pan-American Union, although challenged by the Regent to do so.

The Commissioners of the District sent Dr. Tindall of the District offices as their representative. There is an intimate connection between the District and Montgomery County, which lies adjacent on its northwest and northern boundary. Braddock landed on the District side of the Potomac River when he crossed from Alexandria and proceeded through what is now Georgetown and Montgomery County to

"Owens Ordinary," now Rockville. It was all Frederick County in 1755. In this connection, Dr. Tindall's remarks, which follow, are of interest.

"The lateness of the hour constrains me to restrict my remarks to an acknowledgement of the courtesy of the management of this memorable function in giving me, as a representative of the Government and people of the District of Columbia, an opportunity to express their hearty sympathy with your object and achievements in marking the locality of one of the most interesting historic incidents in the development of this country. I especially wish to commend the initiative of the Regent, with whom the project originated, and the energy and enthusiasm which she and her collaborators have devoted to its prosecution, which not only established a worthy memento of that event, but increased the attractions of the county seat of Montgomery County for the people of the National Capital by another inducement for their visits than its enviable reputation as the county seat of one of the most progressive, cultured and orderly rural communities in the world."

We cannot be too grateful for the hearty co-operation of all who aided us in making the occasion a success. The attitude of the U. S. Government was most gratifying, and shows to what a position of dignity and power the Daughters of the American Revolution have reached. We have passed triumphantly over—criticism, ridicule, contumely, to a point where the highest powers in the land deem it a privilege to assist us in our efforts, in every direction. As our Historian General in her last report to the Continental Congress gives the letter of the Secretary of War, to the President General asking for the co-operation of our Society with the War Department in the collection and Preservation of Revolutionary War records thus recognizing the value of our methods of work, so I found him most willing to help us lend dignity in honoring the memory of a brave British soldier, who died in the performance of his duty as he saw it and played his part as a factor in the development of our



country. Secretary of War Garrison detailed one of the highest officers on duty in Washington to represent the Department, at Rockville, on July 9th, Major William J. Barden, Commandant of the Washington Arsenal, of the Engineer Corps to which branch of service of the English Army General Braddock belonged. Secretary Daniels of the Navy was no less helpful and obliging, designating Commander Wells, U. S. N., to be present out of compliment to Commander Keppel and his force of English seamen who accompanied the Braddock expedition. Major

Carter two years ago, and shows a distinct advance in the estimation with which our organization is regarded by the military authorities. When the first grave of a Revolutionary soldier was marked by the D. A. R. in Maryland, the Janet Montgomery Chapter requested a small detail of soldiers to fire a volley over the grave out of respect to Asst. Surgeon Richard Waters of the Maryland Line—Revolutionary troops—General Carter refused, saying it would establish a "dangerous precedent" to send troops at the request of the D. A. R. Fortunately a broader



UNVEILING THE BOULDER WHICH MARKS THE BEGINNING OF BRADDOCK'S TRAIL.

General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., wrote that the War Department was most happy to co-operate in any way with the Daughters of the American Revolution. Both the Secretaries of War and Navy would have felt justified by the wisdom of their action, could they have heard the burst of applause that greeted the representatives of the government. Major Barden and Commander Wells were compelled again and again to bow to the applause of the assemblage. This present attitude of the War branch of our service, is in marked contrast with the position taken by General Henry

spirit pervades the War Department now. Secretary Garrison also ordered the U. S. Engineer band to be present and furnish music for the ceremonies. An interesting coincidence is the fact that the principal musician of the band and acting band master for that day, has been the bugler who has called our congress together for fourteen years. He was much pleased to officiate for us at the Braddock Memorial and sound "taps." He says he would like to be known as the "Bugler for the D. A. R."

The Judge's room at the Rockville courthouse is a stately, dignified room,

seating five hundred or more people and its aisles were packed with those standing. Judge Peters made a splendid presiding officer. The invocation and benediction were pronounced by Roman and Anglican Catholic priests, representing the two oldest religions in Maryland.

Mrs. Corra Bacon-Foster of our society delivered the address for the D. A. R., and it was typical of her method of careful historical research.

C. C. Magruder, Historian of the Society of Colonial Wars, read a scholarly paper on the life of General Braddock and the history of his campaign in America.

The battle of the Monongahela, one of the most disastrous reverses in history, though at the time a failure, lead to far-reaching results, for, over the narrow foot path cut by the Indian, Nemaconlin, for the Ohio Company in 1748—afterward widened to twelve feet, by Braddock's grenadiers—followed our great civilization to the west.

After the ceremonies in the Court House were over, the company filed out to the veiled boulder on the lawn, where a large crowd had gathered to witness the unveiling of the Tablet. By this time the skies had cleared and the afternoon sun sent long golden beams through the shadow on the green. But the scene lacked the elaborate decoration of flags that had been planned to float among the trees over the historic scene. The boulder was draped in the English and Maryland flags, the latter, as there was no United States emblem at that time—as we have it now. As the distinguished gathering left the Court house, passing down an aisle framed in with red, white and blue ribbon, the Engineer Band played "Rule Britannia" out of compliment to Great Britain, and a position was taken around the boulder, to listen to the able address of Hon. David J. Lewis, Representative from the sixth Maryland District.

After the singing of America, the flags were drawn aside from the boulder, in which was set the tablet with this inscription:

To Commemorate  
The encampment in Maryland of

Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock  
and his men

At Owen's Ordinary, now Rockville  
April 20th, 1755

This stone is placed by the  
Janet Montgomery Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
Mrs. Morris L. Croxall, Regent  
July 9th, 1913.

The inscription had been submitted to J. Franklin Jameson, Director of the Department of Historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., who passed upon its historical accuracy and determined the date of Braddock's encampment at that spot in Maryland.

Two handsome girls of the Janet Montgomery Chapel unveiled the tablet—Miss Lillian Fields and Miss Marie Talbott—and a charming child, little Rebecca Fields, placed at the foot of the boulder the Memorial Wreath.

The large granite boulder was presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution, from his quarry at Halpine, by Mr. Geary Fisher, a public spirited and patriotic citizen of Montgomery County.

At this point it may be well to state that the exercises of July ninth were the culmination of three years' planning by the Old Trails Committee of the Janet Montgomery Chapter. We met with the usual amount of delay, discouragement and opposition usually encountered by those who engage in such undertakings. We had planned to have the unveiling of the Marker on the anniversary of General Braddock's entry into Owen's Ordinary, April 20. Ambassadors Bryce had promised to be present and make an address for the British Government. In drilling the boulder, given by Miss Margaret Fields (Chairman of Committee on Arrangement in Rockville), the rock was split, necessitating the obtaining of another, after long delay. In the meantime the Ambassador had left our shores, and we finally decided for the unveiling on the one hundred and fifty-eighth anniversary of the battle of the Monongahela, which occurred on the 9th of July, 1755, the date on which Braddock received his mortal wound.

The gavel used by Judge Peter in presiding, was the one presented to the 1812 Chapter, organized in Montgomery County, Md., on June 28th, 1913, by Mrs. James D. Iglehart, State President of that Society in Maryland. The District D. A. R. stood by us nobly, a large contingent from the Washington Chapters, coming to Rockville. Among them were Miss Mary Wilcox, Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Elise M. Johnson, Mrs. Jefferson Millsaps, and many others. Miss Mary C. Oursler of the Pennsylvania State Committee for marking the Old Trails was present. Mrs. Homburg, State Cor. Sec'y of the Maryland 1812 Society came over from Baltimore. Mrs. Welsh, Regent of Ann Arundel Chapter from her county. The Colonial Dames of South Carolina were represented by Miss Emma G. Drayton, and the State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan, came from her home in Catonsville, Md. Prominent among the guests that braved the storm was State Senator Blair Lee, around whom clustered the politicians in droves. The success of the arrangements in Rockville are due to Mrs. David H. Warfield, Mrs. William Hyde Talbott and Miss Margaret Fields, the efficient Chairman of the Committee.

The Braddock Trail is now marked at that point in the District of Columbia, where Braddock landed with his men, known as the "Key of Keys," at Mt. Saint Albans on Wisconsin Avenue, where the District Sons of Colonial Wars placed a boulder five years ago; at Rockville, by the Janet Montgomery Chapter, D. A. R., at the "Great Crossing" at

Somerfield, Pa., where the Great Crossings Chapter placed a boulder and tablet on June 18th, 1912, under the regency of Mrs. Jasper Augustine, although the work was commenced under Mrs. James William Endsley, first Regent of the chapter.

On the 15th, of October, of this year, the Braddock Park Memorial Association will dedicate a monument over the grave of General Braddock on the National Pike on the way to Uniontown, Pa. This monument will be a fine affair to which General Braddock's old regiment, the Coldstream Guards, the household troops of the King have contributed.



BOULDER ERECTED BY THE JANET MONTGOMERY CHAPTER  
To Commemorate Braddock Encampment in Md.

King George has designated prominent officers of the Guards to be present to represent the English government at the ceremonies.

Among those contributing to the Memorial at Rockville were the following:

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General ..... \$25  
Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Historian General ..... 25

Mrs. A. P. Cross, Samuel Adams, Chapter, Mass. ....	10
Ann Arundel Chapter, of Maryland.....	5
Mrs. Benjamin Corkran, of Baltimore....	5
Mrs. Daniel Miller, of Baltimore.....	5
Council of Jewish women, of Baltimore..	5
Mrs. Clara Ray Wilson, of Kensington, Maryland .....	5
Miss Margaret Fields, of Rockville, Md....	10
Cherokee Chapter, Ala.....	2
Olean Chapter, New York.....	2
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Ill.....	5
Lady Washington Chapter, Texas.....	5
Mrs. J. W. Heustis, Iowa.....	1
Mary Wooster Chapter, Conn.....	10
F. P. May, Maryland.....	5
Oklahoma City Chapter, Oklahoma.....	2
Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Ind.....	1
Anne Frisbie Fitzhugh Chapter, Mich....	1
Ex-Senator Wellington, of Md.....	10
John Joy Edson, Washington, D. C.....	10
Edward J. Stellwagen, Washington, D. C..	10

# The Braddock Trail

Caleb C. Magruder, Jr.

Address delivered at Rockland, Md., and so filled with historic interest that the Editor feels it will be of value to the readers of the *Magazine*.

We Americans are assembled to honor the memory of an English General on, the 158th anniversary of a bitter defeat to English and American arms.

Edward Braddock has been much condemned for this defeat because of his disregard of advice by George Washington and Benjamin Franklin concerning Indian warfare, but what ever his blunders condemnation has been softened by time, and to-day we memorialize the brave soldier with no lingering censure for the unfortunate commander who paid the penalty of disregard.

Speaking officially, as the representative of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia, we desire to thank you for your presence and felicitate The National Old Trails Committee of the Janet Montgomery Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on this visible evidence of successful endeavor.

Six years ago our Society erected a boulder in the Cathedral Close, on Wisconsin Avenue to mark Braddock's Trail through the District of Columbia, and we are glad the trail is now marked in Montgomery County. Having taken the initiative we also desire to acknowledge the compliment—for "Imitation is the sincerest flattery."

With the signing of peace at Aix la Chapelle France sought to effect a long cherished plan-domination of the entire Mississippi Valley, with a chain of forts from the St. Lawrence River to the Gulf of Mexico as defensive works.

These fortifications not alone impeded the growth of English settlements westward but actually encroached upon territory claimed by Virginia.

In 1753 the French crossed Lake Erie, fortified themselves at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pa., and pushed on to the Northern branches of the Ohio.

To voice Virginia's protest against

this occupation Governor Dinwiddie dispatched Major George Washington, then Adjutant General of Provincial militia, to St. Pierre, the French Commander holding a position south of Lake Erie.

The answer was the Marquis Du Quesne, Governor General of Canada, would be informed of its purport, while he, St. Pierre, would remain where he was until further orders.

On his journey thither Washington discovered the strategic position offered by the confluence of the Allegheny and the Monongahela Rivers for the protection of the Ohio River Country, and recommended its fortification.

A fort was accordingly erecting by a Virginia Company when the French descended, took possession, and constructed a fort to which they gave the name of Fort Duquesne.

While hastening to the assistance of the Virginians Washington learned of the attack, and also that a scouting party under Jumonville was approaching.

Surrounding them their commander was killed and the detachment captured.

Fearing the French would retaliate Washington retired to Great Meadows, where he threw up slight breast-works to which he gave the name of Fort Necessity.

Besieged for nine hours by a largely superior force, a parley ensued, and on the day following Washington withdrew with the honors of war leaving the disputed territory in the hands of the French.

A wretched ministry had permitted the colonial ship of State to drift with no master hand to guide her. Consequently the colonies were left to their own resources.

In 1754 a conference of Governors was held in New York and it was determined to oppose the French advance. Governor Sharpe of Maryland

was named Commander-in-Chief of all forces raised or about to be raised.

When intelligence of the abandonment of Fort Necessity reached Parliament Great Britain became all activity. The Duke of Cumberland had become Captain-General of the army and with him defense of the colonies was a burning issue.

Edward Braddock, of ripe military experience, was commissioned Major General, September 24, 1754. The 44th regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Sir Peter Halket, and the 48th regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Thomas Dunbar, then stationed in Ireland, were ordered to equip for America.

They sailed from Cork with General Braddock aboard the *Norwich*, on the transports, *Anna*, *Halifax*, *Osgood*, *London*, *Industry*, *Isable*, *Mary Terrible*, *Fame*, *Concord*, *Prince Frederick*, *Fishburn*, *Molly*, *Severn* and *Centurian*. The *Newall* and *Whiting* carried the ordnance, with the men-of-war *Seahorse* and *Nightingale* as convoys.

Hampton Roads was reached February 20, 1755. Braddock made his headquarters at Williamsburg, and the army proceeded up the Potomac to Alexandria.

Lieutenant-Colonel St. Clair went forward to inspect the country and when ready to report Braddock proceeded by easy stages in the coach of Governor Dinwiddie arriving at Alexandria on the 27th of March.

A second conference of Governors followed in the Old Carlisle House, still standing in Alexandria, on the 14th of April, at which were present Shirley of Mass., Delancey of N. Y., Morris of Pa., Sharpe of Md., and Dinwiddie of Va. The capture of Fort Duquesne was determined upon.

Gradually the troops were landed in Georgetown at the mouth of Rock Creek, tradition says on a miniature plateau of solid stone now known as Braddock's Rock facing E Street between 23rd and 25th Streets.

At the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel St. Clair the army was divided, one detachment to proceed by way of Winchester, Va., and make a juncture with the second detachment at Fort Cumberland.

The 44th and 48th regiments had now been recruited to 700 strong each, and Colonel Halket's brigade, in addition to the 44th regiment, consisted of two independent New York Companies under Captains Rutherford and Gates, a company of carpenters under Captain Polson, two companies of Virginia rangers under Captains Peronnee and Wagner; and a company of Maryland rangers under Captain Dagworthy, each company formation 50 strong, making a force of 1,000 men.

The second brigade under Colonel Dunbar, with Braddock in supreme command, consisted of the 48th regiment, Captain Demerie's South Carolina detachment, Captain Dobbs' North Carolina rangers, each 100 strong, a company of carpenters under Captain Mercer and three companies of Virginia rangers commanded by Captains Stephen, Hogg and Cox, 50 men to the company, making a force of 1,100, and a total strength of 2,100 men in the two brigades.

Having taken up the line of march Braddock "attended by Captains Orme, Morris and Secretary Shirley with Sir John St. Clair" followed on the 20th of April.

The same day he reached "Mr. Lawrence Owen's Ordinary," described as being "15 miles from Rock Creek—upon good ground 8 miles from the Upper Falls of the Potomac."

Owen's Ordinary was situated in Williamsburg, and Williamsburg of April 20th, 1755, is the town of Rockville to-day.

I am reliably informed that a part of this old inn now forms the rear building of a house facing the main street of the town, formerly known as Commerce Street, hardly 100 yards away, so that we are upon historic grounds, and it is more than probable that the feet of Braddock pressed the soil on which his memorial has been erected.

On the 21st of April Braddock reached Frederick by way of Clarksburg. Concerning Frederick, Harry Gordon, an engineer in the 48th regiment, the reputed author of "A Seaman's Journal," says: "This town has not been settled above 7 years; there are two hundred



houses and two churches; one Dutch, one English; the inhabitants—chiefly Dutch, Industrious, but imposing People; Provisions and Forrage in Plenty.”

While fording the Monocacy River on the approach to Frederick a piece of artillery slipped from a float and was abandoned. This old piece was recovered, cast into a new gun and used during the Revolutionary War.

Leaving Frederick, Braddock's camp was pitched at or near Middletown, Boonsboro, Hancock, Enock's Farm, the mouth of the Cacapon River, Old Town, and Fort Cumberland, which he reached on the 10th of May having travelled from Frederick, a distance of 174 miles, in ten days.

The journey was made in an English chariot drawn by six horses, surrounded by his bodyguard of lighthouse, and with drums beating he was welcomed to the Fort by a salute of 17 guns.

The route was over the road built by Governor Sharpe from Rock Creek to Fort Cumberland, but as it had not been completed on the Maryland side of the Potomac, Braddock's command debauched at Conococheague and followed the Virginia road near Winchester, he personally visiting that town.

Fort Cumberland, the present city of Cumberland, had been erected by order of Governor Dinwiddie in 1754, and was first known as Fort Mount Pleasant. The settlement had been previously known as Will's Creek because of its location on a stream so named, and it was a trading station of the Ohio Company. At an earlier date it had been the site of an Indian village known as Caiuetiue. Braddock changed the name of Fort Cumberland in compliment to the Duke of Cumberland whose influence had gained for him his command in America. On the day of his arrival Braddock appointed George Washington as aide-de-camp.

Failure on the part of the colonies to furnish the required stores and transportation raised the ire of Braddock, and he determined to remain at Fort Cumberland until such essentials were provided.

Although Fort Dequesne, the object of attack, was upon territory claimed by Pennsylvania, that colony had lent no

assistance whatever to the project.

Fearing their action, or non-action, would reach royal ears the Assembly secretly sent Benjamin Franklin to conciliate Braddock, and through his efforts one hundred and fifty wagons, four horses each, and 1,500 pack horses were furnished.

By the 30th of May Colonel Halket had joined Braddock at Fort Cumberland and the whole army was within the stockade.

On the 7th of June Halket moved toward the Monongahela. A detachment of his brigade followed on the 8th and Braddock, accompanied by Colonel Dunbar's brigade, took up the line of march on the 10th. Six hundred woodchoppers commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel St. Clair preceded them by about ten days to cut a road to Little Meadows, 30 miles away.

Progress of the army was slow, evening of the 3rd day found them but five miles from Cumberland on the banks of a stream until now known as Braddock's Run.

A contemporaneous description of the trail reads: "A succession of mountains is on the right and left and as one disappears in the rear two or three more appear in front with rocks, scrub pines and jack-oaks of the meanest grade. Immediately on the left of the river are the horrid mountains of Virginia their great bald heads piercing the skies. The North and South branches of the Potomac here come together kiss, and flow on to the sea."

Fearing the slow march of his enemy would enable the French to hurry reinforcements to Fort Dequesne, Braddock decided to push forward with 1,400 men leaving the remainder with the heavy baggage and provisions under Colonel Dunbar with orders to advance as rapidly as possible.

On the 16th day of June, the army reached Little Meadows and rested for three days. Passing to the south of Little Crossing and the village of Grantsville they were at Great Crossing on the 23rd. The next day they encamped east of Great Meadows near the "Twelve Springs." On the 25th they were two miles west of the last camp. That they



were nearing a hostile country was evidenced by the shooting and scalping of three men forming a part of the advance guard.

On the 26th, Rock Fort on Laurel Hill, now known as Great Rock, was reached, June 27th Gist's plantation, 28th, Stewart's Crossing, 30th, crossed the Youghioheny, July 1, Martin's Creek, July 2, Jacob's Cabin, July 3, Salt Lake Creek, and the valley near Stewartville, resting within two miles of the Monongahela on the 8th of July, their 19th encampment.

Washington, who had been detained in the rear because of fever, joined Braddock here, still weak but eager for the fray. He had written to Virginia he would not miss the capture of Fort Duquesne for 500 pounds.

It was generally thought victory over the French was imminent. In London the conquest of the Ohio Valley was justified in the words of Ezekiel: "Moreover the word of the Lord came unto me saying, Son of man, set thy face against Mount Seir and prophesy against it and say unto it, thus sayeth the Lord: Behold O Mount Seir, I am against thee and I will stretch out my hand against thee and I will make thee most desolate. Because, thou hast said, These two nations and these two countries shall be mine and we will possess it."

In the rural districts of Pennsylvania they were singing:

"To arms, to arms, my jolly grenadiers!  
Hark how the drums do roll it along!

To horse, to horse, with valiant good cheer,

We'll meet our proud foe before it is long.

Let not your courage fail you;

Be valiant, stout and bold;

And it will soon avail you,

My loyal hearts of gold.

Huzzah, my valiant countrymen—  
again I say huzzah!

'Tis nobly done—thy day's our own,  
huzzah, huzzah!"

Braddock had unfolded his dream of conquest to Franklin: "After taking Fort Duquesne, I am to proceed to Niagara, and having taken that, to Frontenac if the season will allow time, and I suppose it will, for Duquesne can

hardly detain me above three or four days; and then I can see nothing that can obstruct my march to Niagara."

When warned of ambushes by Indians he answered: "These savages may indeed be a formidable enemy to raw American military, but upon the King's regular and disciplined troops, Sir, it is impossible they should make an impression."

Subscription papers to provide funds for festal fires appeared in Philadelphia, and only Benjamin Franklin hesitated to subscribe. "I don't know it will not be taken," he exclaimed, "but I know that the events of war are subject to great uncertainty."

In sharp contrast were the fears of the French. Contrecoeur commanding Fort Duquesne had been appraised of Braddock's approach with a force of 4,000 as it was reported to him. He felt it would be foolhardy to offer battle and his dearest wish was an honorable surrender.

But there was an impetuous young Captain of regulars in his garrison, Beaujeu, by name, mad to oppose Braddock's passage of the Monongahela. Over-persuaded, Contrecoeur gave him permission and detailed a small force to accompany him provided he could secure the assistance of their Indian allies.

When the latter faltered, fearing they would be worsted by sheer force of numbers, Beaujeu told them he would go alone. Stung by the reproach volunteers stepped forward until a contagious enthusiasm had swelled the number to quite 600. To these were added 200 Canadians and about 80 French regulars. It was high noon, and they must hasten to hold the enemy below the river. The advance was begun in a run and so continued for two hours.

Before sunrise of July 9, 1755, Lieutenant-Colonel Gage moved forward to hold the two fords of the Monongahela, which it had been determined the army would cross. The French were expected to oppose the passage but it was accomplished without attack. Emboldened by visions of success Braddock, now over the river, reformed his army and with colors flying, drums beating and fiffies playing The Grenadiers March, ordered his last advance on Fort Duquesne.

Suddenly an exchange of shots was heard ahead, Beaujeu had attacked the Grenadiers and woodchoppers. He was surprised to find Braddock had crossed the river, but nothing daunted he waved his hat above his head the signal for his warriors to scatter and fire from cover.

Braddock's advance was driven back on the main body resulting in much confusion. Moving toward high ground his forces were subjected to a destructive fires from protected ravines. A charge was ordered, but no enemy was in sight, and the movement brought them into the vortex of a withering crossfire. With the hope of restoring order the standards of the various commands were advanced but many of the officers were dead or wounded and the men were too demoralized to rally about them.

The colonial troops sought to fight the enemy after their own style—under cover, which so angered Braddock that he struck down several with his sword. Surrounded by a hidden foe dealing dreadful carnage total destruction could only be avoided by an advance or a retreat. Every step forward insured the accuracy of the enemies' aim and Braddock did not know the word retreat.

Instead he was everywhere in the thick of the fight encouraging his panic-stricken forces. Superbly oblivious to personal danger five horses were killed under him before he fell with a bullet which penetrated his right arm and lodged in his lungs. With Braddock's fall a retreat began which quickly developed into a route.

This defeat of English and American arms on the banks of the Monongahela is known in history as Braddock's Defeat, and on the battlefield now stands the little city of Braddock about seven miles from Pittsburgh. The French loss was trifling in numbers though the intrepid Beaujeu was among the first to fall. Two other officers were killed, four wounded, and fewer than a dozen soldiers wounded. The Indian loss was not reported but it was also insignificant.

Of the offensive army, its leader was borne mortally wounded from the field; Colonel Halket of the 48th was killed and Lieutenant Colonel Burton of the

44th wounded. Of 21 Captains seven were dead and seven wounded. Of 38 Lieutenants 11 were dead and 15 wounded. Of 1,373 non-commissioned officers and men only 459 escaped death and wounds. Every Grenadier officer was killed or wounded.

All the artillery and ammunition, provisions, wagons and many horses were lost, and in their wild flight they neglected to save Braddock's military chest containing all his papers, and, it is said, \$125,000 in specie.

In this engagement Washington had two horses killed under him and four bullets shot through his clothing.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,

Rough-hew them how we will."

It was the baptism by fire of several others who played heroic parts in the Revolution, Dr. Hugh Mercer, who died a patriot's death at Princeton; Daniel Morgan, the victor of Cowpens; and Horatio Gates who received Burgoyne's sword at Saratoga.

With such scattered remnants of the army as he could gather Washington retreated toward Fort Necessity. Braddock lingered until 8 o'clock of the evening of July 13. In the semi-conscious hours preceding his death his thoughts dwelt upon the disaster on the banks of the Monongahela. The proud spirit was humbled, and he was heard to murmur, "Who would have thought it;" and "We will know better next time."

His body was buried in the middle of the road near what is now Braddock's Run, a trifle over a mile east of Fort Necessity in Great Meadows, about seven miles from Uniontown.

Washington read the burial service. When the army moved it passed over the mound levelling it so that newly turned earth might not discover it to the French and Indians.

In 1823, when Braddock's Road was being repaired, his bones were found and reburied near by beneath the shade of funereal pines, where they now rest cared for through an appropriation by the Pennsylvania legislature.

It has been held that Braddock was the victim of one of his own army—Thomas Fossit, a Pennsylvanian, who

consistently avowed he shot him down in revenge for his having sabered the latter's brother who sought safety during the battle behind a tree.

The earliest accounts of the engagement represent Braddock's defeat as the result of an ambushade, probably to mollify the humiliation, and early writers on the subject have so represented it, but it is a mistake. The approach of the French and Indians was known for a considerable time before they were within gun-fire, and Braddock was not ambushed while in a ravine, he being on high ground with ravines running parallel with the road on which his troops were massed, while the ravines were occupied by the enemy.

Braddock was born about 1695, some say in Scotland others in Ireland. He had been in the army as a member of the famous Coldstream Guards, the household troops of George II. for more than forty years and was a survivor of

Colloden, Fontenoy, Dettingen and Berger-op-Zoom. Horace Walpole described him as "A very Iroquois in disposition," and though a disciplinarian to the point of brutality he was the idol of the garrison at Gibraltar, "where scarce any Governor was endured before."

Following Braddock's defeat marauding bands of Indians crossed the frontier and threatened Winchester, Carlisle and Frederick. So great was the alarm that there was serious talk of fortifying Annapolis. It was the high-water mark of French aggression.

In 1758 General Bouquet under the command of General Forbes, captured Fort Duquesne. This virtually ended the contest with France, and with the signing of peace at Fontainebleau in 1762, hostilities ceased after a struggle of nine years and England was supreme in America.

## State Conference

### Arkansas

The fifth annual Conference of the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Helena on February 21st and 22nd, 1913, with the James Bate Chapter as hostess.

Under the able direction of the Regent, Mrs. Allen Cox, the untiring and energetic members of the hostess chapter extended a marked degree of hospitality for the comfort and pleasure of their guest. Members of the Reception Committee greeted the delegates upon their arrival, and impressed all that they were "most welcome to their town, homes and hearts."

The business sessions were held at the Helena High School, the first session opened Friday afternoon, promptly at 2.30 o'clock in the auditorium, Mrs. Julia McAlmont Noel, State Regent, presiding. After the invocation by the State Chaplain, Miss Bessie Cantrell, and the singing of "America," by the conference, the regent of the James Bate Chapter, Mrs. Allen Cox, extended greeting and cordial words of welcome to Helena. To this gracious welcome,

Miss Stella Pickett Hardy responded in behalf of the Arkansas Daughters.

Brief and interesting reports were given by the State officers, thus:

The Regent, Mrs. Julia McAlmont Noel's report was most interesting and instructive, she had attended two National Board meetings, and two committee meetings in Washington, visited several chapters, organized three new chapters, and answered letters by the dozens.

The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Samuel Smoot Wassell, gave a most interesting address on the "Old State House."

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. F. Coleman, the minutes of the fourth State Conference were read by Miss Willie Hocker, Corresponding Secretary.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Norton, gave a most satisfactory report, for which the Conference gave a rising vote of thanks.

In the absence of the Registrar, Mrs. Frank Tomlinson, the report was read by Miss Hocker.

In the absence of the Historian, Mrs. W. L. Dewoody, the report was read by

Mrs. Thomas M. Phillips.

After which the session adjourned.

On Friday evening, February 21st, the James Bate Chapter gave a reception, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Willey, to the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution.

The guests upon arriving were met in the spacious hall by the hosts, Mr. G. W. Willey, Mesdames H. Blackwood, Edgar Graham and Max Layne. In the receiving line were Mrs. Willey, Mrs. Julia McAlmont Noel, State Regent; Mrs. S. S. Wassell, State Vice-Regent; Miss Willie Hocker, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Bessie Cantrell, State Chaplain; Mrs. Allen Cox, Regent of James Bate Chapter; Mrs. Helen M. Norton, State Treasurer; Mrs. Katherine Braddock Barrow, ex-State Regent; Mesdames Logan H. Roots, W. D. Reeves and J. N. Belcher and Miss Blanch Fox, State Advisory Board.

In the reception hall Mrs. E. S. Ready served fruit nectar.

In the dining room Mrs. George H. Friberg and Mrs. Lyford Horner, Mrs. A. P. Coolidge, Mrs. T. J. Mott and Mrs. S. D. Warfield presided.

One of the interesting features of the evening was the loan exhibit of Colonial and Revolutionary articles; there was silver 200 years old, quaint old books, beautiful china, lovely miniatures, medallions, samplers, quilts, bedspreads and other articles too numerous to mention, but all of which were of great interest.

The second season opened Saturday morning at 9.30 o'clock in the music room of the high school, Mrs. Noel, State Regent, presiding. After the invocation by the State Chaplain, Miss Cantrell, and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

The chapter reports were given by their respective regents, thus: Little Rock, Mrs. Harry H. Foster; John McAlmont, Mrs. Dillard H. Saunders; Pine Bluff, in the absence of the Regent, Mrs. David L. Trimble, by Miss Emma Dewoody; Col. Martin Pickett, Miss Stella Pickett Hardy; James Bate Chapter, Mrs. Cox; Captain Basil Gaithor, Mrs. Calvin R. Ledbetter; L'Anguille, Mrs. James T. Robertson.

There were no delegates present from the Mary Fuller Percival, Marion, Martha Thurman Baker and Hot Springs of Arkansas chapters, so their reports were not given, but were published later in our State year book.

Next came the reports of the State Committees, given by the respective chairmen, thus: Magazine, Mrs. J. N. Belcher; Conservation, Mrs. Helen M. Norton; Welfare of Women and Children, submitted by Mrs. John W. Ferrill, read by Miss Stella Pickett Hardy; Preservation of Historic Spots, submitted by Mrs. Thomas B. Atkinson, read by Mrs. O. W. Clark; Prevention of Desecration of the Flag, submitted by Mrs. S. S. Wassell, read by Mrs. Henry Leigh; Patriotic Education, Miss Julia Warner. There was no report given on the Children of the Republic.

Our ex-State Regent, Mrs. Barrow, made an appeal for the Helen Dunlop School, at Winslow, Ark., telling of great work that is being done there among the "mountain whites." The motion was made and carried that the Conference give a scholarship (\$50) to this worthy cause.

Our Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. S. Wassell, made an appeal for the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial. The motion was made and carried that the Conference give \$25 to this memorial to our first President General.

At 1.30 o'clock the session adjourned to Library Hall, where a progressive luncheon was served by the James Bate Chapter.

Mrs. Maxmillian Layne was toastmistress, and the following toasts were given:

"Anne Hutchinson, the First Club Woman." Mrs. Homer F. Sloan, Col. Martin Pickett Chapter; "Martha Washington, the First Red Cross Nurse," Mrs. Georgia Faber, Mary Fuller Percival Chapter; "Margaret Brent, the First Suffragette," Miss Florence Leiper, Captain Basil Gaithor Chapter; "Business Women of Colonial Days," Mrs. Alfred Whittington, Hot Springs of Arkansas Chapter; "Fore-Mothers," Mrs. W. D. Reeves, James Bate Chapter; "Colonial Wives," Miss Willie Hocker, Pine Bluff Chapter; "Confes-

sions of Colonial Wives," Mrs. James T. Robertson, L'Anguille Chapter; "Fire-side Industries," Miss Blanch Fox, John McAlmont Chapter; and by request, Mrs. H. C. Rightor, who is not a D. A. R., but has many friends among the Daughters, gave her toast, "To the Men, God Bless 'Em."

The third session was called to order in the music room of the high school, by Mrs. Noel. Old and new business was rapidly dispatched, and then came the election of State Officers of the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution for 1913, thus: Regent, Mrs. Samuel Smoot Wassell, Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock; Vice Regent, Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Col. Martin Pickett Chapter, Batesville; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Louis Flickinger, Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James T. Robertson, L'Anguille Chapter, Marrianna; Registrar, Mrs. Maxmillian Layne, James Bate Chapter, Helena; Treasurer, Mrs. John Ware, James Bate Chapter, Helena; Historian, Miss Emma Dewoody, Pine Bluff Chapter, Pine Bluff; Chaplain, Mrs. W. D. Reeves, James Bate Chapter, Helena; Advisory Board, Mrs. Homer F. Sloan, Col. Martin Pickett Chapter, Batesville, and Mrs. Julia McAlmont Noel, John McAlmont Chapter, Pine Bluff.

During the Convention, greetings

were received from Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, N. S. D. A. R.; Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.; Mrs. John Miller Horton, Regent, Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Thomas Day, ex-State Regent of Tennessee; Mrs. Joseph Frauenthal, President of Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs, and Arkansas Library Association.

Greeting was sent from Arkansas Daughters, to Mrs. David L. Trimble, Regent of the Pine Bluff Chapter, who was critically ill in Colorado.

The Committee on Resolutions, Mesdames Harry H. Foster, Thomas M. Phillips and Dillard H. Saunders, drafted resolutions of thanks to the James Bate Chapter, Helena High School, Library and the people of Helena, for a most enjoyable conference.

Mrs. Harry H. Foster, Regent of the Little Rock Chapter, and Mrs. Calvin R. Ledbetter, Regent of Capt. Basil Gaithor Chapter, invited the Convention to hold its sixth annual meeting in Little Rock, which invitation was accepted with thanks.

The Conference was an inspiration and an incentive to greater endeavors to all who attended and we are hoping for greater things for our State in the future.—STELLA PICKETT HARDY, State Vice Regent.

## Work of the Chapters

**Mobile Chapter** (Mobile, Ala.)—1912-1913 has been a most successful year for the Mobile Chapter, largely due to the energy, ability and enthusiasm of our regent, Mrs. Charles Shawhan, and the efficient co-operative work of the active members—socially, financially, and in actual gain of membership—(an increase of 25).

The season opened propitiously on Regent's Day, October 28, with a business meeting, followed by afternoon tea in the banquet hall of the Scottish Rite Cathedral.

Mobile Chapter was represented at the Alabama State Conference in Birmingham by five members, the Regent,

two delegates, the State Chairman of Revolutionary Relics and the State Regent, Mrs. Goode, who presided.

The Scholarship Fund was increased to several hundred dollars by a most successful theatrical entertainment and Continental Ball.

Two Patriotic Divine Services were held commemorative of Revolutionary anniversaries. Alabama Day, George Washington's Birthday and Flag Day were also celebrated.

The chapter was honored with the presence of Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Memphis, Tenn., at their two February meetings. As a former Mobilian, the daughter of Admiral Semmes, and a



National Officer of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she was most enthusiastically received.

Chapter hospitality has been extended to sixteen visiting Daughters during the year.

The chapter has received several historical gifts, among them a gavel from Mt. Vernon, donated by the historian, and a large framed picture of Continental Hall, presented by the regent—a handsome picture of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, with George Washington standing on one side and Abraham Lincoln on the other was given by the Patriotic Educational Committee of the Mobile Chapter to the E. L. Marechal school as a reward for their fine exhibit on Alabama Day, for the geographical and historical work on the State of Alabama, and for their patriotic celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Mobile Chapter has been signally honored the past year in the election and appointments of several of their valuable members. First our State Regent was elected Vice President General of the National Society; our regent was appointed by Mrs. Story as a member of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee, Mrs. Thomas A. Banning as chairman of the Alabama Committee on Conservation and the Historian as a member of the National Research Committee.

Mobile Chapter was well represented at the 22nd Continental Congress by the Regent, delegate and alternate and the State Regent, now Alabama Vice-President General.

The Prospectus Committee are busily engaged in preparing the Year Book for 1913-14 and under the leadership of the Regent, Mrs. Shawhan, we are anticipating another season of pleasure and prosperity. As a matter of chapter history we are preparing an album containing the photograph of each member with their records as officers and date of admittance into the chapter.

For the preservation of the Chapter property and Revolutionary Relics the chapter will secure a glass case and these when listed will be forwarded (in

response to the request of the National Historian) to Memorial Continental Hall.—LAURA BRYAN GOULD, *historian*.

### **Ashuelot Chapter** (Keene, N. H.)

—In the presence of a good sized assemblage of leading citizens, a handsome granite marker suitably inscribed and set in the stone wall on the west side of Main Street, on the site of the first meeting house and burying ground in Keene, was formally dedicated and presented to the city on May 20th, 1913. The exercises took place in the afternoon on the large lawn in front of the home of Elisha F. Lane, the present owner of the property, who gave to the city a deed of the land occupied by the marker for the purpose named. The stone is of the best grade of white dressed granite from the neighboring quarries in Troy, N. H. It is four feet in length, two feet in thickness, and somewhat over four feet in height, and on the face next the street bears this inscription cut in Gothic capitals of good size:

The First Meeting House  
In Upper Ashuelot, now Keene  
Was Built on this Knoll  
In 1736-7

Here Also was Located the  
Burying Ground  
Of the Original Settlers  
Erected by Ashuelot Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
In 1913.

Previous to the unveiling, interesting exercises were held, opening with the assembly call by a bugler and drummer, the singing of "Old Hundred," led by the bugler; a prayer offered by the Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, pastor of the First Congregational, formerly the Town Church.

Mr. Frank H. Whitecomb, city clerk of Keene, delivered an historical address, and after the audience had sung "America," the regent, Mrs. Maria A. Howe, formally presented the monument to the Mayor and City Government. She said in part: "Today we meet, again to call your attention to one of the objects for which the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was established. To perpetuate the spirit of the men and women



who lived and labored for the making of our glorious Union; to preserve historic matter and to mark historic spots.

"Ashuelot Chapter, one of the thirty-two Chapters of our beloved state, has already marked the house from which the men started on that April morning after hearing of the Lexington fight, and the road over which they passed, has placed in the Library in enduring bronze, that all may read, the names of all of Keene's brave sons who took part in the struggle for liberty; in two cemeteries has placed granite stones to mark the graves of the early settlers. Marked the oldest house in town, and in stone and bronze, the site of the old fort.

Today we mark with this granite monument the site of this first meeting house and the burying ground where many of the early settlers were laid at rest. May the men and women of generations to come who read the inscription upon it, express in their lives the same feelings of loyalty to home and country and reverence for God, the Father, that these men did."

The monument was unveiled by Howard Bishop Lane and Helen Wilder Lane grandchildren of Elisha F. Lane.

On behalf of the city, the monument was accepted by Mayor Charles Gale Shedd.

The Rev. Josiah L. Seward, D.D., pronounced the benediction and the exercises closed with the sounding of the retreat.—MARY A. A. PRENTISS, *historian*.

**Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter** (Worcester, Mass.)—The chapter held eight regular meetings during the year of 1912-13, with a marked increase in attendance and interest. Our new regent, Mrs. Frank B. Hall, introduced an innovation by having tea and light refreshments served at the close of each meeting. On November 21 and 22 we held a Colonial Fair in the Old Salisbury Mansion, in which nearly all our members took part, dressed in quaint and beautiful costumes, and distributed in rooms representing library, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, linen closet, medicine closet, boudoir, and attic, each arranged and decorated to correspond with its name, and where were dis-

pensed articles useful and ornamental in those various departments of household economy.

On February 22, Martha Washington, in the person of our regent, assisted by the officers of the chapter, held a reception, tea, and serving bee, at which old time music was given by members, the minuet danced by Miss Gilbert, stories and anecdotes related in an informal way, and a real old-fashioned good time enjoyed by members and guests. On January 10, a whist party was given with good attendance, good cheer and good financial results.

In April we had an address by Rev. Robert B. Kimber of New York City on "The Immigrant, and our Civic and Religious Responsibility to Him." On Memorial Day, through our committee we placed a wreath on the monument of Col. Timothy Bigelow, and on the graves of all Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Worcester. Our annual outing was to the old Royall House in Midford. At the last Continental Congress, Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, a charter member of our chapter, was elected honorary vice-president general of the National Society. Our chapter numbers 176, with a prospect of several additions in the near future.—(Mrs. E. C.) AMANDA M. GILMAN, *historian*.

**Elijah Clarke Chapter.** (Athens, Ga.)—It is with much pleasure that I write of our chapter, which numbers 45 in membership. Our motto, "*Non nobis sed alius*," has made us feel that we must push forward, and do all we can for the uplifting and upbuilding of the masses, reaching out for the less privileged classes, many of whom have ancestors among the bravest and worthiest of Revolutionary times, consequently the work of this chapter has been for the most part educational. For several years we had at our State Normal College, a young girl who we are hoping will do honor to our chapter as well as to herself. We are now working for a perpetual scholarship fund and are happy to say that the required amount has nearly been raised. We have always been and still are ready to respond as far as we are able to all public and private causes that may need help. We

meet regularly every month; our rule is to devote the first part of the meeting to business, after which we take up the literary part consisting of historical papers, storiettes and talks on Revolutionary subjects. Our honored regent, in whose attractive home we hold our meetings, gives each year, several beautiful and artistic entertainments. On several occasions there were passed around appropriate and tastefully executed souvenirs, pictures of "Ye Olden Time," designed and completed by Miss Emma Long, sister of the regent. On the 22nd of February, Dean Snelling, of the University of Georgia, gave a fine and instructive address on "Bloody Marsh." The chapter complimented the U. D. C. State Convention which met here last spring with an afternoon reception at the home of the regent. During the coming winter we hope to have a course of evening lectures on "Side Lights of Revolutionary Times," believing this will be the best means of improvement for ourselves, and also the building up of our chapter. There is one thing to which each chapter should give most earnest heed, and that is to try and unearth and bring to light every item and fact of the history of our own ancestors and that we may weave a chain from the days of 1776 which shall be of interest, beauty and instruction for those who will take our places in a few years in the largest society of patriotic women ever formed. I agree with the Historian General when she says, "The whole great country of America is now flung open for historians; America has arrived at that position when she rather likes to be studied by her neighbors." More impressive still are her words, "I grow more amazed each day at the lamentable ignorance of American history." — MRS. ELLEN PEEBLES CRAWFORD, *historian*.

**Revolutionary Dames Chapter** (Waverley, Iowa). This chapter, organized 1908 with 13 charter members, by Mrs. J. H. Bowman, who served as regent until June, 1912, when Mrs. Sherman I. Pool was elected.

With but twelve active members out of a membership of 18, twelve meetings with an average attendance of nine were held the past year. We celebrated

Flag Day, Forefathers' Day and Guest Day. Study of our magazine proved very helpful. We were represented at the 22nd Congress by Mrs. Pool and alternate, Mrs. Case.

Our work, as outlined for the year, was carried out in every respect. Strenuous work for so small a chapter, but interest never flagged, and the chapter worked harmoniously. Nine new members were received.

In the spirit of our foremothers, we made a D. A. R. cradle quilt for our first chapter baby. Presented the official spoon to our retiring regent, raised \$51.10 by the penny-a-day plan for Memorial Hall; \$10 for the Iowa Room; \$10 toward marking the Iowa Trail; located and marked the site of a fort at Janesville where the early settlers took refuge from the Indians. The marker consists of a bronze tablet bearing the inscription:

This Marks the Site of  
Fort John  
Built by the Early Settlers  
at the Time of  
The Indian Scare  
June, 1854  
Erected by  
Revolutionary Dames Chapter  
Daughters of  
The American Revolution  
1913.

On a granite boulder, a gift to the chapter from Mr. H. H. Lewis.

It was unveiled and dedicated at a D. A. R. Pioneer Picnic, June 21, 1913, in the presence of a large and interested gathering.

The program opened with music; an invocation by Rev. Mr. Smith of Janesville, followed by an address of welcome by the Mayor and a response by the Regent, and the "Story of the Indian Scare," by Mrs. Reeves. Then came the picnic dinner and visiting.

At the afternoon session, "America" was sung by the audience. Our State Regent, Mrs. Howell, delivered a stirring patriotic address on "The Pioneers of Iowa." A girl chorus sang "Iowa, My Iowa"; then the school children, headed by the Mayor, Mr. Bennett, and the principal, Miss Babcock, formed in line with two young "Sons" as color-

bearers—Joe Anner and Wendell Kern—followed by the chapter with another young "Son," James Biggs, bearing the chapter banner, and with drums beating and flags flying, marched to the site of the fort, where the children gave the flag salute and sang a flag song. The marker was unveiled by Doris Lewis, Laura Reeves, Waldron Biggs and Margaret Coddington, children of the Daughters. The inscription was read

by Mrs. Mary Fague Woodring, who, as a little girl, took refuge in the fort in 1854. The regent dedicated the marker to the memory of the pioneers, and presented it to Janesville. The Mayor accepted it, and the State Regent spoke the final words of dedication. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung. Reminiscences were given by the old settlers, and the program closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."—MINNIE A. LEWIS POOL, regent.



UNVEILING D. A. R. MARKER AT JANESVILLE, IOWA, JUNE 21, 1913.

**Kayendatsyona Chapter** (Fulton, N. Y.)—On Memorial Day, May 30, 1913, the chapter celebrated the unveiling of its monument in honor of the Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in this vicinity, erected in Mt. Adnah Cemetery. On the front or face of the monument is a bronze tablet with this inscription: "In memory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in this vicinity. Erected by the Kayendatsyona Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Fulton, N. Y." On the reverse side is another bronze tablet with the names of 39 Revolution-

ary soldiers, placed on Barre Vermont granite. About noon, Memorial Day, Miss Elizabeth Osgood, Regent of the chapter, opened the exercises with a few introductory remarks, giving a brief history of the work of the chapter in securing the monument—the culmination of nine years' persistent labor—and publicly thanked all who in any way were instrumental in erecting this block of granite. The reading of the ritual followed, interspersed with patriotic songs by the children, led by Mrs. O. Dette. Our State Regent, Mrs. Augsburg, of Antwerp, N. Y., who gave an

address appropriate to the occasion, was followed by Mrs. Frances Roberts of Utica, N. Y., ex-State Regent, who in a happy strain told of her interest in the chapter as her ancestor's name, Josiah Lucker, appears on the monument, and she gave a short sketch of his career. Dr. Riggs of the Oswego Manual School, entertained the large audience with a pleasing address. Our assemblyman, Mr. Thaddeus Street, whose ancestor's name is inscribed on the monument, followed with well chosen remarks. Miss Daisy Lounsbury, teacher of elocution and a Daughter, beautifully rendered the poem, "The Dead who never Die." Then came the unveiling by Oliver and Esther Shattuck, children of the chapter, presided over by Miss Marion Shattuck and Miss Ruth Sweet of Phoenix, N. Y., under the inspiring strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," participated in by all. Later, the guests and Daughters were taken by automobiles to the Citizen's Club, where luncheon was served. A musical program was given by Miss Hall and Mrs. John Shaver. Patriotic songs and airs resounded through the halls. Prof. Mary Sitby, of Syracuse University, by request gave us a stirring memorial address, composed by her late husband. The souvenirs of the occasion were handsome cards, with a cut of the monument in the center and names of Revolutionary soldiers on the outside leaflets.—MISS JANE F. OSGOOD, *Corresponding Secretary*.

**Kanawha Chapter** (Fort Mill, S. C.)—This chapter, consisting of 22 members, 16 of whom are charter members, has spent four delightful years in historical research and local patriotic work. Under the inspiration and guidance of efficient officers, each member has taken a keen interest in every detail of the work. Sincere appreciation is due Mrs. L. D. Childs, of Columbia, S. C., who organized our chapter and stimulated our interest in this work.

The chapter was named Kanawha in honor of Thomas Kanawha Spratt, the first settler in the vicinity of Fort Mill, date of settlement 1755. The Catawba Indians gave him the name Kanawha, and many thousand acres of land in

recognition of his services in subduing a hostile tribe of Indians near the Kanawha River in West Virginia. They also acknowledged him as their leader until his death fifty years later, and served with him faithfully in the Revolutionary war.

Several of the members are lineal descendants of this first settler.

Much interest has been manifested in our local patriotic work. A fund of sixty dollars has been secured for the purpose of buying a granite boulder to mark the Revolutionary cemetery and the site of our first church, both being close together, just out of town. In connection with this, several interested parties have donated sixty dollars (\$60), which sum is to be used in the annual repairing of the cemetery.

An annual prize of a five-dollar gold piece is given to the pupil in the graded school showing the greatest proficiency in American history during the year. This year a handsome portrait of Andrew Jackson was presented to the school. An effort was made to secure pictures of the partisan leaders also, but there seemed to be no good ones available. Can some chapter give us information in regard to these pictures? The chapter has also helped to place a piano in the school.

Local data connected with the history of the Revolutionary period in our settlement has been utilized for many interesting papers. Expeditions to local historic spots and several entertainments of a Colonial character, gotten up by the Daughters, with the help of the glee club, have been thoroughly enjoyed. These entertainments, four in number, have been the means of giving the people of the town a vivid idea of the Revolutionary manners and customs. Informal receptions, during which refreshments were served, were held after each entertainment. A very friendly interest was shown toward the Daughters and their work at these receptions.

A joint reception of all the clubs in town, instigated by the chapter, proved one of the most charming affairs in the social history of the town, and also helped to cement the good will of the

other organizations toward the chapter and to bring before them the spirit and scope of its work.

The year books have contained many interesting and instructive subjects. Each meeting brings forth an historical poem, a carefully prepared paper, a pithy discussion of a live topic, and a sketch by the historian, each poem, discussion, and sketch being connected with the principal subject, if possible.

Our first year book, the subject of which was: "The Men and Women of South Carolina in the Revolution," brought to light many facts about the history of South Carolina that are little known but highly creditable to the spirit of her men, whom Bancroft says "suffered more and dared more and achieved

more in the Revolution than the men of any other State," and to the spirit of her women, of whom John J. Dargan writes, "Unquestionably, in the number and heroism of their deeds of daring during the period of the Revolution, the women of South Carolina far outnumbered those of any other State in the Union."

All outside calls have been answered promptly and liberally. Fifty-one dollars (\$51) has been sent to the State monument fund and ten dollars (\$10), with a generous box, to the Frances Willard mountain school.

Several books have been sent to the Memorial Continental Hall.—WILLIE HOKE, *historian*.

## Historical Facts of Burlington County, N. J.

During the Revolutionary Period.

By Anna M. Roberts, Historian, Annis-Stockton Chapter.

In June, 1746, five companies were formed in less than two months, and six hundred and sixty men were enlisted. That the war fever had spread to the young members of the Society of Friends is evident by their own testimony, and only goes to prove that the young men of Burlington in olden times were as ready to fight as the present generation proved when called upon by their country. As early as 1765, Judge Joseph Borden was appointed by the Assembly of New Jersey as a delegate to the Continental Congress that met in October of that year at New York, and in 1768 he was chairman of a committee of the Assembly to consider and answer the circular letter from Massachusetts. In no colony was the desire to obtain a redress of grievance for oppression more firmly displayed than in New Jersey. Early in July, 1774, the inhabitants of the several counties of New Jersey assembled at their respective county towns and adopted resolutions strongly disapproving the course of the mother country and nominated deputies to meet in convention to elect delegates to the Continental Congress about to convene at Philadelphia. A Committee of Correspondence met at New Brunswick on May 2, 1775, and another Convention

met at Trenton on May 23, 1775. A number of important measures were adopted by this body; among others, the organization of a militia force to consist of one or more companies of eighty men in each township, and the imposing of a tax of ten thousand pounds. By an act of August 15, 1775, minute-men were organized, the proposition of Burlington County being two regiments and one company of rangers. These minute-men were held in constant readiness on the shortest notice to march to any place where assistance might be required for the defense of this or any neighboring colony. Their uniform was a hunting-frock, as near as may be to the uniform of the Continental rifle-men. The first call of the Continental Congress in New Jersey for troops was on the 19th of October, 1775, when they asked for two battalions of eight companies each. The colony promptly furnished them.

The Provincial Congress of New Jersey, on the 2d of July, 1776, adopted a Constitution and instructed the delegates in Congress to join in declaring the United Colonies independent of Great Britain, and on the 18th of July assumed the title of the Convention of the State of New Jersey. William Franklin was the Royal Governor of



New Jersey at this time. To strengthen the Tory element and oppose the Patriots, he summoned the House of Assembly in the name of the King to meet in June. The Provincial Congress declared him an enemy, had him arrested and sent him to Connecticut where he was put into jail.

William Livingston was elected the first Governor of the State. The year 1776, "glorious '76," has been truly termed "the time that tried men's souls." The auspicious opening of the struggle was followed by a series of defeats and disappointments, which really crushed out the life of the infant nation. Washington, anticipating the march of Genl. Howe upon Philadelphia, crossed into New Jersey, moving slowly, breaking down the bridges, obstructing the roads with fallen trees. Arriving at Trenton with about three thousand "rag a-muffins," as the Tories called them, Washington, as the last alternative, collected boats on the Jersey shore and on the 8th of December crossed the Delaware to the Pennsylvania side. As the last boat reached the shore at midnight, a division of the British Army marched into Trenton. At this time the British had complete possession of New Jersey. On December 10th a detachment of Continental rifles passed through Bordentown from White Horse Tavern; they removed the plank from the drawbridge over Crosswicks Creek. Moving down to Burlington, they crossed over to Bristol. The next day a Hessian battalion took possession of Burlington and remained there until after the battle of Trenton, but the gondola men, the River Tyrants, kept them a respectable distance from the town, thus protecting the Patriots from plunder. The galley men had pretty much possession of Burlington and frequently landed to search for Tories and no sooner did the Hessians appear in the town than they drove them out. Washington, after being victorious at Trenton, again crossed the Delaware into Trenton, proceeded to Princeton. Thus Washington in ten days, by a succession of the most brilliant and daring manoeuvres on record, lifted the young Nation out of depths of despondency and turned the tide of misfortune and despair to victory and

glory. He, who but a short time before led the last remnant of an almost lost cause, struck with astonishment and surprise both friend and foe. He, who was distrusted by friend and foe, now became the pride of America and the wonder of the earth.

In June, 1778, the Jersey Brigade of Continental troops was stationed at a pass near Mount Holly to hinder as much as possible the marching of the British through New Jersey. A Mrs. Steward, a lady who was a staunch Patriot, gave the British one of the worst scoldings they ever had. She thought the times tried the women's as well as the men's souls.

The battle of Monmouth was fought on the 28th of June, 1778, after which Washington thanked the New Jersey militia for their nobleness in opposing the enemy on their march from Philadelphia.

Burlington County had three signers to the Declaration of Independence; namely, Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, Richard Stockton and John Hart.

May 10, 1778, the British came back from Bordentown to Burlington.

December, 1776, the following communicated to Barber and Howe's "Historical Collections of New Jersey" by an aged and highly respectable gentleman (living in 1844) briefly relates the story of an eye-witness of an attack on old Burlington.

"In the twelfth month, 1776, Count Donlop, commanding a detachment of Hessians (say 400) entered Burlington and were encamped on the premises of Thomas Wetherill, below York bridge. Two brass field pieces were placed in the road near Robert Deacon's corner; their muskets were stacked in the middle of the street and guards placed near the troops cooking their provisions. Prompted by curiosity, and having obtained permission from home, I entered the encampment. Amused with the novelty of the scene so entirely new to me, I for a time forgot both friends and home and tarried longer than prudent. My parents, in the meantime, had become uneasy at my stay, being ignorant of the cause and my father arrived in search of me, just as the row-galleys



in the Delaware, opposite the town, began firing, which apprised us of the necessity of seeking a place of safety. On our way home, when we arrived at John Neals corner on York and Broad Streets, he was standing at his door and hearing the reports of the cannon fired in quick succession, he accosted my father with, 'M—these are perilous times.' At that instant an eighteen-pound double-headed shot struck the back of the house, within less than twenty yards of us, broke a large hole through the wall and lodged in the fire-place, driving the ashes out of the front door, which my father observing said he thought they were firing red hot balls. His wife standing on the sill of the door, in her fright sprang beyond the porch. On our way home we had to face the cannon as they fired up York Street. My father bade me watch the flash and immediately fall flat, which we both did and were favored to arrive safe. We found the family had retired to the cellar, which was the retreat chosen by numbers. In the Spring of 1778 on a First Day afternoon, a number of women and children (myself among them) assembled on the bank in front of James Kinsey's house, above the town wharf, to view the British naval armament that had been up the Delaware and destroyed the American frigates and row-galleys and as they had passed up peaceably the preceding day it was not supposed they would fire on the town. Now a large sloop with cannon in her bow (I believe 24 lb.) approached the wharf. A man stood on the quarter-deck, waved his hat and called aloud, 'The women and children must leave the bank, we are going to fire.' Immediately I took shelter behind Abraham Hewling's brick store on the wharf and watched their movements. I distinctly heard the word 'Fire!' The first shot struck Adam Shepherd's stable below the wharf, where several men were standing, all of whom escaped injury. Supposing myself out of danger, I continued an attentive spectator to their valiant attack on the peaceful city of Burlington. The wind being ahead, the sloop had to tack and continued firing until she passed the city. No one was injured."

An incident of the Battle of Monmouth gave to Molly Pitcher the fame, in Revolutionary annals, of being the bravest woman in New Jersey history. Her right name was Mary Ludwig, and she married, in 1760, John Hays, a gunner in Proctor's artillery.

Molly followed her husband to the field and when he was shot at Monmouth took his place, served nearly eight years in the Army, and was placed on the list of half-pay officers. She died on January 22, 1823, and was buried with military honors.

On the 18th of February, 1779, while Washington was at his winter quarters at Somerville, occurred one of the most notable social events of the Revolution. It was then that General Knox and the wives of the artillery officers entertained the Commander-in-chief, Mrs. Washington, the principal officers and their wives and prominent people of New Jersey. A splendid ball was opened by His Excellency, General Washington, having for his partner the wife of General Knox. This entertainment was considered the most genteel and the first of its kind ever exhibited in New Jersey.

On July 4, 1780, the women of New Jersey organized a society for the promoting of a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave men in the Continental Army, who, stimulated by example and regardless of danger, have so repeatedly suffered, fought and bled in the cause of virtue and their oppressed country.

The following women were on the local committee from Burlington County: Mrs. (Colonel) Cox, Mrs. (Counselor) Tallman, Mrs. (Colonel) Borden, Mrs. (Secretary) Reed, Mrs. (Captain) Reed.

The first newspaper in New Jersey was the *New Jersey Gazette*, which first number was printed on December 5, 1777, in Burlington. This paper was printed by a Quaker, who, though not willing to fight, would print. This paper was thought by those in authority to be one of the most effective acts of the war administration, for through this paper the Governor of New Jersey had made himself so obnoxious to the Tories

that the King's party would rather cut his throat for writing than for fighting. The editor of this paper, Isaac Collins, promised to "reject every proposition to make his paper a Vehicle for the dark purposes of private malice, or to printing matter that would destroy the Peace of families or inflame the Minds of Men with Bitterness and Rancour against one another."

## Revolutionary Records

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of Chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

### THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

*By the Rev. Anson Titus, West Somerville, Mass.*

(Second Series.)

Miles, John, Capt., d. New Haven, Conn., March 31, 1830, aged 78 years. An officer in the Army.

Miller, James, d. Ackworth, N. H., July 9, 1839, aged 80 years, b. Westboro, Mass., February 28, 1750, m. Mary Livermore. Responded on the Alarm from Concord and Lexington from Westboro.

Miller, Lemuel, Lieut., d. Kennebunkport, Me., August 18, 1842, aged 91 yrs. A pensioner.

Milliken, Joel, Capt., d. Portland, Me., November 14, 1839, aged 79 yrs. Served from Scarborough.

Mills, Samuel, d. Boston, Mass., March —, 1830, aged 68 yrs. Served in the Army from Boston.

Mills, William, d. Scituate, Mass., January 17, 1841, aged 77 yrs. Resident of Boston. A pensioner.

Mink, Paul, d. Waldoboro, Me., July —, 1839, aged 90 yrs. A pensioner.

Monroe, William, Col., d. Plymouth, N. Y., April 29, 1838. From Connecticut. A soldier in the Revolution; age not given. He was colonel of the Chenango County Regiment of Militia before 1809 and until his election to office of Sheriff.

Montague, William, d. North Hadley, Mass., August 4, 1839, aged 79 yrs. A pensioner.

Moers, David, d. Pittston, Me., January 30, 1847, aged 89 yrs.

Moore, Lawson, d. Marlboro, N. H., December 20, 1847, aged 91 yrs. A pensioner, m. 1784, Lydia Goodenow.

Moore, Thomas, Capt., d. Cummington, Mass., June 12, 1842, aged 91 yrs.

From June 5, 1775, until December 23, 1783, a period of eight and a half years, during which the duties of Commander-in-chief fell upon Washington, he spent two years and three months in New Jersey. It may be very truthfully said that one-quarter of his military life during the Revolution was passed in New Jersey.

Burlington was incorporated a city in 1784.

Morehouse, David, Capt., d. Sharon, Vt., about November —, 1839, aged 75 yrs. Probably from Connecticut.

Morgan, William Avery, d. Lebanon, Conn., March 22, 1842, aged 87 yrs. Was at Bunker Hill and Long Island; an orderly sergeant in the Revolution; an officer in the Militia after the war.

Morse, Abial, of Barnard, Vt., aged 86 yrs., m. January —, 1847, Mrs. Lucy Miller, aged 43 yrs. By this marriage the bride became grandmother to her twin brother. He was a resident of Pomfret, Vt., in 1790.

Morse, Elisha, d. Attleboro, Mass., May 27, 1839, aged 79 yrs. A pensioner.

Morse, Jacob, d. Augusta, Me., November 20, 1847, aged 83 yrs. Formerly of New Hampshire.

Morse, Levi, d. Douglas, Mass., October 23, 1842, aged 80 yrs. A pensioner, m. first, Lydia Stoddard, who d. September 22, 1807, m. second, 1808, Ruth Chilson, who survived him.

Morrison, Jonathan, d. Sanbornton, N. H., June 20, 1848, aged 89 yrs., m. 1782, Esther Perkins, who d. August 24, 1856, aged 94 yrs.

Morton, Silas, Capt., d. Pembroke, Mass., March 25, 1840, aged 87 yrs. Served during the entire Revolutionary War. Was formerly of Plymouth and doubtless of Mayflower ancestry.

Mossman, Aaron, d. Thomaston, Me., November 27, 1890, aged 83 yrs., b. at Sudbury, Mass., October 22, 1759, from which town he served during Siege of Boston and later service, m. first, 1782, Hepzibah Hosmer, who d. before 1814, m. second, 1814, Sarah Gardner, who d. October 28, 1844. Children by first wife. A pensioner.

Moulton, Jonathan, Esq., d. Lyman, N. H., July 15, 1846, aged 89 yrs. One of seven brothers, four of whom served in Revolutionary war and drew pensions. Their father died in the Army.

Mugford, William, "Capt.," d. Salem, Mass., December 18, 1840, aged 78 yrs. A pensioner; probably a sea captain.

Munson, Jonathan, Capt., d. Fairhaven, Conn., March 24, 1847, aged 91 yrs. A pensioner.

Myrick, Samuel, Esq., d. Woodstock, Vt., December —, 1839, aged 82 yrs. A lieutenant

in the Revolution; perhaps he was of Watertown, Mass.

Naramore, Asa, d. Charlotte, Vt., April 11, 1851, aged 90 yrs. Served from Pittsfield, Mass. A pensioner.

Nash, Timothy, Lieut., d. Weymouth, Mass., March 27, 1840, aged 82 yrs. Was b. October 9, 1759, m. 1777, Martha Porter, who d. 1818, aged 63 yrs., m. second, 1819, widow, Phebe Richards, who d. 1845, aged 67 yrs. A pensioner.

Nason, Edward, d. Kennebunkport, Me., March 11, 1847, aged 91 yrs. A pensioner.

Newcomb, James, Capt., d. Wellsfleet, Mass., January 22, 1843, aged 90 yrs. A pensioner, m. 1775, Tabitha Nickerson, who d. July 20, 1832, aged 79 yrs.

Newell, Stephen, d. Sturbridge, Mass., April 11, 1847, aged 86 yrs. and 10 mo. A pensioner, m. 1785, Thankful Smith, who d. 1811, aged 45 yrs., m. second, widow, Polly Harwood, who d. March 21, 1839, aged 63 yrs.

Nichols, Humphrey, d. Brownington, Vt., about November —, 1839, aged 85 yrs. Probably served from Amesbury, Mass., at Bunker Hill and through the war.

Nichols, Jonathan, d. Wilmington, Mass., July 26, 1840, aged 82 yrs. A pensioner.

Nichols, Jonas, d. Barre, Vt., August 26, 1841, aged 97 yrs. A pensioner.

Nickerson, Galathiel, Capt., d. Chatham, Mass., October —, 1847, aged 88 yrs. A pensioner.

Niles, John, Deacon, d. Oxford, N. H., March —, 1840, aged 76 yrs.

Nims, Israel, d. Phelps, N. Y., September 20, 1828, aged 77 yrs., while on a visit to his son. A resident of Conway, Mass. Responded on Alarm from Lexington.

Nixon, Thomas, Capt., d. Framingham, Mass., January 4, 1842, aged 88 yrs. A fifer at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. An officer in the Militia. Had three wives, probably the pensioner of the name.

Norecutt, Ephriam, d. Middleboro, Mass., June —, 1839, aged 80 yrs. A pensioner.

North, Caleb, Col., d. Coventry, Pa., November 7, 1840, aged 88 yrs. Member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Served in Pennsylvania regiments.

Northrup, Isaac, Lieut., d. Woodbridge, Conn., December 19, 1841, aged 81 yrs. A pensioner.

Northrup, Zebulon, d. North Kingston, R. I., October 25, 1841, aged 100 yrs. the December following. A pensioner.

Norton, Nathaniel, d. Wiscasset, Me., December 29, 1847, aged 86 yrs. A pensioner.

Noyes, Oliver, Esq., d. Henniker, N. H., October 24, 1842, aged 83 yrs., m. 1783, Mehitable Eaton, who d. September 2, 1842.

Nurse, Daniel, d. Barre, Mass., October 26, 1842, aged 85 yrs. A pensioner, m. 1781, Patience Reed, who d. October 10, 1842, aged 86 yrs.

Oakes, Joshua, d. Lubec, Me., February 16, 1843, aged 84 yrs. A native of Cohasset, Mass.

Ogden, Aaron, Col., d. Jersey City, N. J., March 29, 1839, aged 83 yrs. One time Presi-

dent General of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Oliver, William, d. Georgetown, Me., April 8, 1847, aged 90 yrs. A pensioner.

Oreutt, Micah, d. Chelsea, Mass., December 18, 1842, aged 85 yrs. A pensioner. Formerly of Baintree.

Otis, John Thatcher, Deacon, d. Colchester, Conn., September 18, 1842, aged 84 yrs., m. 1782, Louisa Pomeroy, who d. December 3, 1838, aged 77 yrs.

Packard, James, d. Norway, Me., February —, 1848, aged 89 yrs. 7 mos.

Packard, Job, Deacon, d. Buckfield, Me., April —, 1848, aged 86 yrs. A pensioner.

Padelford, Zachariah, d. South Adams, Mass., April 7, 1840, aged 86 yrs., b. Taunton, Mass. Responded on Alarm from Concord and Lexington; at Bunker Hill, and served three yrs.

Paine, Asa, d. Pomfret, Vt., June 7, 1832, aged 87 yrs. An early settler of Pomfret.

Paine, Thomas, d. Pownal, Me., August —, 1847, aged 93 yrs. A pensioner.

Painter, Thomas, Esq., d. West Haven, Conn., October 29, 1847, aged 88 yrs.

Park, Roswell, d. Preston, Conn., November —, 1847, aged 90 yrs.

Parker, Aaron, d. Reading, Mass., April 28, 1841, aged 84 yrs. A pensioner, m. 1783, Jerusha Damon.

Parker, Benjamin, Deacon, d. Pelham, N. H., August —, 1839, aged —. "A soldier of the Revolution," so says the newspaper at the time of his death.

Parker, Daniel, Lieut., d. North Reading, Mass., April 21, 1847, aged — yrs.

Parker, Free G., d. Bucksport, Me., February 10, 1842, aged 86 yrs. 11 mos. A native of Bradford, Mass. A pensioner.

Parker, Solomon, d. Winslow, Me., September 26, 1840, aged 98 yrs. Probably from Hollistown, Me.

Parks, Jonathan, d. North Brookfield, Mass., February 10, 1847, aged 94 yrs. A pensioner, m. second, 1787, Sarah Livermore, of Spencer, Mass., who d. December 29, 1829.

Patch, Joseph, Capt., d. Hamilton, Mass., October 17, 1848, aged 86 yrs. 10 mos. and 17 days. A pensioner.

Patterson, Sherman, Esq., d. Westmoreland, N. Y., July 6, 1842, aged 90 yrs., leaving a widow. Served from Connecticut.

Perry, William, W., d. Newburyport, Mass., April 18, 1839, aged 73 yrs.

Peters, Comfort, d. Swansey, N. H., April 9, 1833, aged 78 yrs. Buried in Winchester, N. H., and resided in Columbia Bradford Co., Pa., for some years. Served from Douglas, Mass.

Pickett, Samuel, Esq., d. Greenfield, Mass., March 2, 1841, aged 81 yrs. Enlisted when 16 yrs. old. Heard Washington's farewell address to the Army. A pensioner, and native of Durham, Conn.

Pierce, Benjamin, d. Londonderry, Vt., May 9, 1847, aged 85 yrs. wanting 9 days, b. Williston, N. H. One of the Life Guards of General Washington.

# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

*Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.*

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.

2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.

3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.

4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.

5. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards, or self-addressed envelopes.

6. All letters to be forwarded to contributors, must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

7. In answering queries, please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.

8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

## ANSWERS.

1146. HARRIS-DABNEY, The full genealogy of the Harris Family referred to in this query is in an old family Bible; and I will be glad to furnish it entirely to I. B. T. if desired. Major Robert Harris, father of Mary Harris, who m James Harris, was born between 1698 and 1700. He was not a Rev. soldier; as he was too old; but some of his sons and his grand-sons were soldiers. Major Robert Harris m Mourning Glenn Jan. 30, 1720, and they had: Anna, b Meh. 31, 1724, m John Dabney; Christopher, b Feb. 1725, m (1) Miss Dabney; m (2) Agnes McCord; (He was given large tracts of land in Ky. but whether for Rev. service or not, I do not know. He had a son, Robert, b 1749, who might have served) Tyree, b Apr. 8, 1728, m (1) Miss Chapman; m (2) Miss Simpson; Mary, b Feb. 10, 1729, m James Harris; Mourning Glenn, b Meh. 27, 1732, m John Jouitt; Lucy, b Apr. 12, 1734, m William Shelton; Sarah, b May 24, 1736, m John Rodes; Robert, b Meh. 8, 1741, m Lucretia Dalton; Rachel, b June 24, 1744 m Wm. Dalton; Frances, b Jan. 27, 1746, m Joel Crawford; William, b Meh. 15, 1752, m (1) Miss Mitcheie; m (2) Miss Thompson; also a son and a dau. who d. y. William married twice, and died before he was twenty-one yrs. of age, leaving no issue; Christopher Harris, mentioned above married Miss Dabney Feb. 22, 1745, and had: Dabney, b Dec. 25, 1745, and moved to Surry Co., N. C.; Sarah, b June 11, 1747, m James Martin; Robert, b Aug. 24, 1749, m Nancy Grubs; Tyree, b June 24, 1751;

Elizabeth, b May 9, 1752; Mourning, b June 4, 1754, m Foster Jones; Christopher, b July 21, 1755, m Elizabeth Grubs; Mary, b June 10, 1757, m George Jones. Christopher Harris m (2) Agnes McCord in 1762, and had: Jane, b Sept. 18, 1763; m Richard Gentry (a soldier in the Rev. in the company or his brother-in-law, Capt. Benjamin Harris) John, b Meh. 14, 1765, m Margaret Maupin; Benjamin b Nov. 28, 1760, m (1) Miss Jones; m (2) Miss Burgin; (Capt. in the Revolution) William, b Nov. 12, 1768, m (1) Ann Oldham; m (2) her sister, Jessie Oldham; James, b 1770, d 1798; Margaret, b 1772, d y. Isabell. b Apr. 9, 1775 m John Bennett; Samuel, b Sept. 1, 1777, m Nancy Wilkerson and d 1840; Barnabas, b Oct. 1, 1779, m Elizabeth Oldham (dau. of Richard, and niece of Jessie) and Overton, b Oct. 25, 1782, m Nancy Oldham, (my grandparents.) *Mrs. G. W. Clardy*, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Clardy is also preparing a very interesting list of depositions of Clay Co. (Mo.) people, giving their genealogy, made soon after the Civil War for the purpose of obtaining again the right of franchise. When she has completed copying them from the files of the local newspapers of that period, they will be arranged alphabetically, and printed in the Gen. Department.

1823. GENTRY. See answer to 1146, given above.

2603. WHIPPLE. Two brothers by name of Whipple came over to this country before the Revolution. One was William, who afterwards became Signer of the Declaration from N. H. and the other, John Angel James, who mar-

ried Cilinda Wright of Pownal, Vt. She was the dau. of Hon. Josiah Wright who was a Lieut. at the Battle of Bennington, a member of the Governor's Council for nine years and Chief Justice of Bennington Co. For a while John A. J. Whipple and wife lived at Whipple's Corners, Pownal, Vt., but early in their married life moved to Ohio, then the Wild West. They had six sons and three daughters, as follows: Henry, Josiah Wright, Lewis B., John M., Benjamin and James, all of whom were Methodist ministers, and Zilpha, Esther, and Nancy (who m a Babcock). Many of the sons came to Texas in the early days before she had gained her independence, and one especially, Lewis B., was one of the greatest Methodist ministers of Texas. *Miss Louise Moorar*, Historian of James Roe Chapter, Colorado, Texas.

2777. HUEY (HUGHEY). Hannah (Huey) White, whose father's name I do not know, but think it must be Thomas, mentioned by C. E. D. died in Morgan Co. Ga. Jan. 20, 1824. She was my great grand-mother, and was a cousin of Alexander B. Huey, a native of Lancaster Dist. S. C. who was one of the first settlers of Harris Co. Ga. Descendants of this branch settled in Ala. and in "Memorial Record of Alabama," Vol. II, p 785, we find "Alexander B. Huey was a Huguenot descent, a native of Lancaster Dist. S. C. and was the father of Gen. Jas. L. G. Huey (b June 28, 1813 in Lancaster Dist.) who was the father of Benjamin M. Huey (b 1840 in Ala. etc.) In "North Alabamians" I find "The father of Jas. L. G. Huey's grandfather was born in Ireland. He came to America prior to the Revolutionary war and was a captain in the Continental Army." Was this the father or brother of Thomas? In "French Blood in America" by Fosdick, the Hueys are mentioned as Huguenots. *Miss Engenia Thornton*, 1000 Crescent Ave. Birmingham, Ala.

2851. MONTGOMERY. See answer to 2940 in this issue.

2856. HAMILTON. In the June issue, the address of the lady who so kindly sent the answer to this query was given as *Moline*, Ill. It should have been *Monmouth*. *Gen. Ed.*

2915. BELL. *Mrs. A. L. Porter*, Sylacauga, Ala. writes that she lives about ten miles from Fayetteville, and formerly lived, for three years, at Talladega Springs, about three miles from Fayetteville, which was formerly called "The town of Franklin." There is an old cemetery near Talladega Springs where some Bells are buried, and on one tombstone is the following inscription: "B. W. Bell, born 1796, died Aug. 26, 1845." One of her ancestors is a Bell from Newberry, S. C. and her sister married another of the Southern family of Bells, no relation to the first one named.

2940. MONTGOMERY. *Mrs. J. S. Hawkins*, Edna, Texas writes that the statement in answer to this query in the July issue is partly incorrect. Rev. Joseph Montgomery was the son of Robert and Martha Montgomery, and the sister of Nancy Agnes Montgomery who m not Samuel, but Alexander McCorkle. She refers to Mr. Thomas Owen McCorkle, 4700 Georgia Ave. Washington, D. C. as authority on this family. That Rev. Joseph Montgomery was the

paternal uncle of Rev. Samuel Eusebius McCorkle is a well-known fact, and is stated in Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, and in other historical books. He (Rev. S. E. McCorkle) was a noted preacher and patriot, and married July 2, 1776, Martha (or Peggy, as she was usually called) Gillespie. Martha was the only daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Gillespie; Robert was killed by Indians in 1760, and Elizabeth married (2) William Steele; and it was as Elizabeth Steele that her heroic deeds in Rev. times were performed. As to the name of the father of Samuel Eusebius McCorkle, that will be definitely settled when the third volume of "Augusta Co. Records" appears, which I understand will be within a short time. *Mrs. Hawkins* also writes that the daughter of Samuel Eusebius and Margaret (Gillespie) McCorkle, Margaret married John Patton, and their house, built on land willed her by her father and step-father, is still in the possession of the family, at Gillettsville, near Nashville, Tenn.

2955. LIVINGSTON-SPRAKE. Seth Livingston, my great, great grandfather, was b Nov. 9, 1735, m Mary Sprake, had ten children, the fourth of whom was Isaac, b Jan. 13, 1755, m Judith Sanders Dec. 18, 1777. Other data about him can be found by writing to Unity, N. H. *Mrs. Helen Livingston Farrar*, Registrar Peterborough Chapter, Peterborough, N. H.

2961. (2) DANFORTH-WHITING. Orpha Danforth, b June 7, 1753 was the daughter of Dr. Timothy Danforth, who was b Billerica, Mass. Nov. 11, 1729, d June 21, 1792, m June 5, 1755 Sarah Patten (b Aug. 24, 1735). He died between Feb. 6, and Nov. 30, 1792, the dates of signing and probating his will. In the will, he mentions his wife and daughters, Sarah, Orpha Whiting and Julia Spalding (See Danforth Genealogy, p. 76.) No Rev. service is given for Dr. Timothy Danforth in the Genealogy; but it is possible that he contributed money or rendered some other patriotic service during the Revolution. *Gen. Ed.*

2969. COLLINS-FRAUL. John Collins was a son of Daniel, not David Collins, as incorrectly given in the July issue.

2974. BOWEN-WOOD. Luke Phillips a Rev. pensioner who was b 1735, and d 1835, Gloucester, R. I. married Martha Bowen, May 28, 1781. She was the daughter of George Bowen. It may be the one mentioned by A. R. *Mrs. Katherine B. Clark*, Duluth, Minn.

2986. WALKER. The wife of John Walker who settled in Walker's Creek in Rockbridge Co. Va. was Katherine Rutherford, who m in Scotland and had several children before coming to America. "The Genealogy of John Walker of Wigtown" by Mrs. White, Kansas City, Mo. would give L. J. W. the information she desires. *Mrs. Austin Speed*, Galveston, Texas.

2996. BARTLETT. *Miss Isabelle M. Bartlett*, 22 Thatcher Court, Brockton, Mass., writes that many of the Bartlett are not aware that there were two settlements of Bartletts in the seventeenth century, in New Eng. One, Robert Bartlett, who came on the "Ann" in 1623, settled in Plymouth, Mass. and married Mary Warren, a dau. of Richard, of the "Mayflow-



er." There is now a chartered society, "Society of the Descendants of Robert and Mary (Warren) Bartlett," to which Miss Bartlett belongs, the President of which is Lucius M. Bartlett of Windsor, Conn. The sixth annual reunion was held at Brockton in August, 1913. Miss Bartlett is collecting data for a book to be published in course of time, giving all the descendants, as far as possible of this couple. He had two sons, Joseph and Benjamin (from whom all of the Bartlett descendants, bearing the name Bartlett, spring;) and six daughters. Joseph remained in Plymouth and his home still stands built in 1680, near Plymouth, Mass. Benjamin settled in Duxbury, Mass. and was assistant to Gov. Bradford for nearly 18 yrs. He m. Love Brewster. Miss Bartlett will be very glad for any data concerning this line. (i. e. Robert Bartlett). She is a descendant of Benjamin Bartlett of Stoughton, Mass., who lived there in 1745, through his son, Ebenezer; and on that line of descent, became a member of the Deborah Sampson Chapter D. A. R. A branch of the Bartlett descendants married into the Lawrence family. That branch has been compiled by Mr. Henry Bartlett Lawrence of Lawrence, Mass. The Gen. Ed. would add to this statement that a small genealogy of the branch to which Josiah Bartlett, Signer of the Declaration from N. H. belongs, was written about forty years ago, by Levi Bartlett of Warner, N. H. She has been gathering corrections and additions to this book; and hopes at some future time to obtain sufficient leisure—and money—to publish a revised edition.

3006. LINE (LEIN) ZIMMERMAN. In the Orphan's Court, Lancaster, Pa., of 1751, p 26, occurs this record "Jacob Lyne is appointed guardian over George Lyne, his son, one of the legatees under the testament of John Lyne, deceased; and he is to give security for the legacy accordingly." I have been working on the Line family for some time and only found this recently. If M. L. K. will write me, I may be able to help her from my notes. Miss M. N. Robinson, 223 East King St., Lancaster, Pa. (member Lancaster Co. Historical Society).

3014. (4) RODES (RHODES)—HARRIS. Information about the Rodes family can be obtained from a work published under the title "Early Maltby with some Roades history, and that of the Malsby Family in America," compiled by Ella K. Barnard of Baltimore, 1909. This work is copyrighted; therefore a copy is to be found in the Congressional Library. Mrs. Wm. Latta Nassau, 42410 Cheltenham Ave., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

3018. BROOKS—BROOKE. If E. C. P. will correspond with Mrs. Thomas H. Johnston, The Melrose, Washington, D. C., she may be able to find a great deal of assistance in her search for Brooke ancestry. Mrs. Johnston is a connection of the Brooke Family through her ancestors, the Dorseys of Maryland.—Gen. Ed.

3029. SCOTT. From more recent information it is believed that the name of the wife of James Scott was Sarah not Margaret Bell. Miss Ellie Roberts Ray, Vincereast, Blairsville, Pa. Miss Ray is an energetic D. A. R. who has discovered the graves of several Rev. he-

roes. One of them, Edward Mott Wilkinson, who died Dec. 4, 1856, aged 93 yrs., is that of a Rev. soldier who emigrated from Conn. to Pa. ab. 1806. His wife was Phoebe Freeman of Conn. whom he married in 1793, dau. of Mrs. Esther Freeman. As there is no D. A. R. Chapter in her town, she has raised, unaided by other "Daughters," \$125.00 to put a fence about the old grave yard and log church, built in 1821 and used by all denominations. Although in the town proper this cemetery had fallen into disuse; the cows were allowed to graze in it, but by the time this magazine appears, there will be a strong iron fence around the whole inclosure. And this was done by a Daughter, purely for patriotism; for none of her own ancestors lie buried there! Yet she writes she is not strong, and therefore has not tried to organize a chapter. According to this standard, what should the healthy Daughters accomplish? Miss Ray writes that while in Lewisville, Indiana Co., Pa., she saw the tombstone of John Montgomery, in Ebenezer Church-yard. On it was this inscription, "John Montgomery, came from County Antrim, Ireland, 1774; served as body-guard to George Washington from 1776 to close of war; died Nov. 11, 1840, aged 81." She saw five or six D. A. R. markers in the middle church cemetery near Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa., this month, for she hunts up all the old cemeteries she can in her zeal. Gen. Ed.

3058. (4) WARDELL. I am a descendant of Eliakim Wardell, through his daughter (and youngest child) Margaret, who married Wm. West, Sheriff of Monmouth Co., N. J. Eliakim Wardell was the first sheriff of Monmouth Co., N. J., and had nine children by his wife, Lydia Perkins, who was the daughter of Isaac Perkins, of Hampton, N. H. Wm. West, and his wife, Margaret, had several ch., among them a dau., Catherine, who m. Edward Patterson Cook, Sen., my ancestor. Mrs. Enoch G. Fitts, 127 W. Washington Ave., Washington, Warren Co., N. J.

3063. BEEKMAN. Gerardus Christopher Beekman, bapt. Aug. 6, 1707, m. Catherine Van Dyke. In his will, bearing date Aug. 4, 1777, proved Apr. 21, 1778, and recorded in Book 20 of Wills at Trenton, N. J. (p. 231), he names his three sons, Christopher, Gerardus and Abraham; and his five daughters, Mary, Ann, Catharine, Magdalen and Cornelia. This may be the Catharine wanted. There is a Beekman and Van Dyke Genealogy pub. 1912 by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author is Wm. B. Aitken, A. M. and Ph. D. Capt. Albert Harrison Van Deusen, who sends the above answer, is himself preparing a Genealogy of the Van Deusen Family, Descendants of Abraham Pietersen Van Deusen of New Amsterdam in 1636, which will contain much new data never before printed. Aside from the history of the family before it came to this country, there will be a list of nine generations of the Van Deusens in this country and Canada; with complete military records of many in the Colonial, Rev. and later wars; also a large number of miscellaneous and related families. His address is 2207 M St., Washington, D. C.

3087. (3) SPENCER—SELLARD. The ancestors of Stephen Sellard and Mary Spencer



(called Polly) were asked for in the August issue. Jacob Sellard came to this country ab. 1750, lived in Lebanon, Conn., in 1790, name of wife unknown. He had two sons: Joseph, b ab. 1756, fought in Rev. in Capt. Dan Throop's Co. from Lebanon, Conn., and James, b near Norwich, Conn., in 1758, d Canton, Pa., Sept. 5, 1824. He fought in the Rev. in Capt. Mather's Co. (See Nat. No. 81047) and m Lydia DeWolf (b 1750, d 1832.) He had one son, Stephen, b at Norwich, Conn., 1731, d Canton, Pa., May, 1852. He (Stephen) served in the War of 1812, being drafted from Luzerne Co., Pa., whither he had emigrated in ab. 1804. He m Mary (Polly) Spencer (b July, 1779, d 1869) and their ch. were: Calvin, b Lyme, Conn., Feb. 28, 1803, d 1886, at Canton, Pa. In 1830 was appointed Capt. of a Pa. Militia Co. m Jan. 10, 1828, Rosina Leomis; Oliver, m Elizabeth Watts; Enoch, m Clarissa King; Maria, m Seth Porter; James, m Judith Simpkins; Lydia, m John Turner; Lucy, m Horace Jones; Ichabod, m Harriett King. Mary (Polly) Spencer was a grand-daughter of Capt. Jewett of Conn. but the line is not yet completed. A dau. of Calvin Sellard (who remembers her uncle James, who m Judith Simpkins, and moved to Ill.) is still living, and would like to correspond with any descendant of Stephen and Molly. Her address is Mrs. Emeline Leavitt, Canton, Pa. Mrs. Addie Watts Crawford, Historian Bradford Chapter, Canton, Pa.

3110. (2) SCOTT—LINDSAY. There is nothing in the two volumes of "Augusta Co. records" already published to assist L. B. R. Possibly the third volume may throw some light on the subject. *Gen. Ed.*

3114. BEEBE—COOK. Elisha Bigelow, m (1) May 21, 1751, Mary Kilborn, and had seven ch. She d at Colchester, Conn., Jan. 11, 1765, and Elisha, m (2) Oct. 2, 1765, Deborah Chapman of East Haddam, Conn., who d Jan. 21, 1773, leaving five ch. Elisha, m (3) Aug. 5, 1773, Thankful Beebe, and had eight children (twenty in all). As Gideon Beebe, the father of the Real Daughter, Clarissa Oatman, was pensioned for service in the Mass. Militia, when a resident of N. Y. state; and as he was born in 1760, some years after Thankful (Beebe) Bigelow, he could not have been her father, and it is not probable even that he was her brother.

3116. SHAFFER (SHAEFFER). There was a Peter Shaeffer, who was a Lieut. from Pa. He was appointed in 1776 in Atlee's musketry Battalion, and served in the New York and New Jersey campaigns; was born in 1740, and had a dau., Ann Maria, who m Casper Brunner. I do not know if this one is the one desired, as the information given by J. H. S. is so meagre in its genealogical details; but it may be of assistance. (For further particulars see Lineage Book, Vol. XXI.) There was also another Peter Shaeffer who served as an ensign from Pa. For further particulars, write the Registrar General D. A. R., Washington, D. C. *Gen. Ed.*

3117. (2) SWEARINGEN. For particulars of the service of "Van" Swearingen, write the Registrar General D. A. R., Washington, D. C. *Gen. Ed.*

3122. COUSINS—EPPE. The Maria Eppe to whom Thomas Jefferson wrote the letter published in the magazine for Oct., 1912, was his daughter. She died in April, 1804. The relation between Thomas Jefferson and his daughters, who were left motherless at quite an early age, was very close and much more intimate than is usual. Jefferson married Jan. 1, 1772, Martha (Wayles) Skelton, wid. of Ba'hurst Skelton. She was the dau. of John Wayles, who died in 1773, leaving quite a fortune for those times to each of his three daughters. Before this Thomas Jefferson had been in quite moderate circumstances. He was the son of Peter Jefferson (b Feb. 29, 1708, d Aug. 17, 1757) and his wife, Jane Randolph, daughter of Isham Randolph. When Peter died he left a widow and eight small children, Thomas being the eldest, who assisted in caring for them until all came to maturity. Thomas Jefferson married only once, and had several children, all of whom, except two daughters, died when infants. These were: Martha, b Sept. 27, 1772, m Gov. Thomas M. Randolph; and Maria, b Aug. 1, 1778, who m John Wayles Eppe. Mrs. Thomas Jefferson died Sept. 6, 1782, and for a time it was feared that her husband would lose his reason. When he was sent as the U. S. Minister to France little Maria remained at home with her maternal aunt, Mrs. Eppe of Eppington; but later Jefferson insisted in having his children with him. John Wayles Eppe, who m Maria Jefferson, his cousin, was a Member of Congress and U. S. Senator from Va. most of the time from 1803 to 1819; and died near Richmond, Va., in Sept., 1823.

3123. (2) POWELL. Ensign William Powell is mentioned in "Augusta County Records," Vol. II, p. 500, as having served from Va. Whether this was the one who married Ann P. Anderson would have to be proved. *Gen. Ed.*

3124. ELLIOT. For full particulars in regard to John Elliot, write the Registrar General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C. *Gen. Ed.*

3125. Pinckney District, S. C., was quite a large tract, covering what is now all of Union County, and portions of adjacent counties. Pinckneyville, which was the county-seat, was as nearly as we can find out, about twelve or fifteen miles from the present town of Union. Miss Martha P. Dwight, Care "The State," Columbia, S. C.

3126. (3) BUTTON—BUTTS. Matthias Button, who m Elizabeth Butts in 1765, was b Plainfield, Conn., in 1730; and d. Wells, Vt., 1814. He served in the Conn. Line as a private in Capt. Jonathan Brewster's Co. in 1776, Col. Jedediah Huntington's regiment. (See Lineage Book D. A. R., Vol. XXVI.) *Gen. Ed.*

3130. JACKSON. Dr. Hall Jackson of Portsmouth, N. H., died Sept. 28, 1797, and is buried in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Burying Ground. He m. Mary (Dalling) Wentworth, wid. of Daniel Wentworth, who was b Mch. 16, 1737-8, and was lost at sea July 3, 1762. She was the dau. of Capt. Samuel and Mary Dalling, and according to her tombstone, d Mch. 30, 1805, aged 62 yrs. In the same Burying Ground are the following: "Mary Elizabeth Symmes, wid. of Dr. Joshua G. Symmes, and dau. of

Dr. Hall Jackson, d Nov. 6, 1808, aged 39 yrs." and "Theodore Jackson, only son of Dr. Hall and Mary Jackson, d. Dec. 5, 1784, aged 18 yrs." Near to their graves is the grave of "Clement Jackson, Esq., an eminent physician of this town, who died Oct. 10, 1788, aged 83 yrs., but whether he was a relative of Dr. Hall Jackson or not, I do not know. In an interesting pamphlet, published privately in Philadelphia, by the Press of Henry B. Ashmead, in 1889, called "Letters by Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, and others, Written before and during the Revolution," are a number of interesting letters from and about Dr. Hall Jackson, and his experiences in the medical corps of N. H. during the Rev. At some future time the Gen. Ed. hopes there will be space enough in the magazine to give extracts from them, giving the condition of affairs as they do, from the view-point of an intelligent eye-witness.

3131. GAREFIELD—PAINE. Charles Henry Paine, soldier of the War of 1812, was a son of Gen. Edward Paine who owned the site of Painesville, Ohio, and was a captain in the Rev. under command of Washington. He was General of the state Militia of Ohio after the Revolution. His son, Charles Henry, m Parthenia Mason (b Conn., 1798) in Portage Co., Ohio. She was the aunt of the wife of President Garfield. *Mrs. John H. Hanley, 724 Broadway, Monmouth, Ill.*

3134. (4) TICE. There is no record in Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of John Tice, under any spelling that I could think of. If he served, therefore, it probably was from some other state. *Gen. Ed.*

3135. KENDALL. An account of the services of a Josiah Kendall of Lancaster may be found in Mass. Soldiers and Sailors. He seems to have served several enlistments at different periods during the war. No record was found of the service of Heman Kendall, however. *Gen. Ed.*

3141. WOOD—MOONEY. No record of Rev. service could be found, which could be identified as belonging to Isaac or Ebenezer, mentioned by E. A. C. The N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. mentions, however (Vol. XVII, pp. 272 & 291), Nathaniel Fillmore, who d at East Aurora, N. Y., Mch. 28, 1863, aged nearly 92 yrs. He was the second son of Nathaniel and Hepzibah (Wood) Fillmore and was b Bennington, Vt., Apr. 19, 1771, and was the father of Millard Fillmore. Vol. XI, pp. 141-3, of same magazine states that Nathaniel Wood, Senior, was b Mch. 20, 1739-40 & m Oct. 20, 1767, Hepzibah Wood, who was b Apr. 14, 1747. He settled early in Bennington, Vt., when it was called "Hampshire Grants" and lived there until his death in 1814. He served in the French and Indian Wars; and being wounded was left in the woods, where he subsisted for nearly a week on a few kernels of corn and upon his shoes and a part of his blanket, which it is said he roasted and ate. He served also in the Rev. and distinguished himself as a Lieut. under Stark at Bennington. He was the son of John Fillmore (1702-1777) and Dorcas Day, his second wife. *Gen. Ed.*

3145. If you will look at the heading of

this Department, you will note that it distinctly states that *anyone* can send a query to the magazine, under certain conditions, which are there stated. Often the answer to a query renders a lady eligible to join the D. A. R. or a man to join the S. A. R. who, otherwise, might never know of their eligibility. Many helpful answers come, also, from those who are not members of the D. A. R. but are interested in the Department. *Gen. Ed.*

3150. There is a fine Chamberlain Family Association, the Secretary of which would no doubt be able and glad to answer *F. L. M.*

3154. (3) DAVIS. There is no mention of Feldred or Fildred Davis in the Index to N. C. Archives; neither did he receive a pension for his Rev. services. It seems probable, therefore, that he may have served in the War of 1812, and Indian Wars, only; and that his father was the one who served, if any, in the Rev. *Gen. Ed.*

3155. BIBBS—WYATT. William Bibbs, b Hanover Co., Va., 1735, d 1796 in Petersburg, Ga. He moved to Prince Edward Co. before the Rev. and was a delegate from there during the Rev. and was also Capt. of Cavalry. His ch. were: Thomas, who m Pamela Thompson; Sally Booker, who m Archelaus Jarratt; Peyton, who m Martha Cobb; John Dandridge, who m Mary Xenia Oliver; Nancy, who m Davis Booker; Judge B. S., who m Sophia L. S. Gilmer; and Hannah, who was the second wife of John Tittle. *Gen. Ed.*

#### QUERIES.

3132. HOFFMAN. John Hoffman, b 1760, Germany, d Gaston Co., N. C., Sept. 24, 1832 m Margaret Hovis; served under Col. Ham-bright, in Battle of King's Mt., according to tradition. Official proof desired.

(2) STANTON—MILLER. Andrew Stanton, b Hull, Eng., 1760, d Nicholasville, Ky., 1832; m Anna Miller (b Richmond, Va., 1770). Wanted, Rev. war record of Andrew Stanton; also maiden name of Anna Miller, who was a widow when she m Andrew Stanton. Anna Miller had one son, Isaac Rowan Miller, b Jessamine Co., Ky., Nov. 27, 1799. *B. R. P.*

3133. NELSON—PAGE. Wanted, names of ch. of Thomas Nelson, son of the Signer of the Declaration, who m Frances Page, with all genealogical data concerning them, including names of those to whom married.

(2) NELSON. Wanted, some information in regard to the children of John Nelson, son of the Signer of the Declaration.

(3) NELSON. What were the names of the four oldest sons of Thomas Nelson, Signer of the Declaration. This information can be obtained in the Page Family, which is now out of print. *W. D. H.*

3134. EVERETT (EVERITT). Ancestry, with dates of birth and marriage, desired of Ezekiel Everett, who lived for a time in Ulster Co., N. Y., ab. 1784; then in Middletown, and Tincum townships, Bucks Co., Pa., where he owned considerable land; and was engaged in the milling business on the Neshaminy Creek. At the time of his death, May 1, 1829, he was living in Amwell twp., Hunterdon Co., N. J. Did he have any Rev. service?

(2) EVERETT—WISNER (WISMER). The wife of Epenetus, son of Ezekiel Everett, was

said to be Elizabeth Wismer (or Wisner) of Pa. Ancestry of Elizabeth desired.

(3) FLOWERS—VAN BLUNK. Ancestry with date of birth of James Flowers, who d Apr. 8, 1806, in Middletown, Bucks Co., Pa. It is said that his parents were Charles and Catherine, who lived on Long Island; would like proof. His second wife, Rachel Van Blunk, b Apr. 17, 1765, d May 10, 1837. Ancestry desired. After the death of her first husband, James Flowers, Rachel m (2) Andrew Hunter.

(4) TICE—HOOPER. Information desired of the Rev. service of John Tice, m Apr. 29, 1756, Elizabeth Pease, b Sept. 17, 1738, at Enfield, Mass. (or Salem, Mass.). Their dau., Martha, b May 13, 1757, m 1775, Isaac Hooper, son of Wm. and Margaret French Hooper of Burlington Co., N. J. (m Dec. 24, 1744). Did he serve in Rev. war? B. E. L.

3135. KENDALL. Is there any record of the Rev. service of Josiah Kendall or his son, Heman Kendall of Sterling, Mass.? Later they moved to Woburn or Lancaster, and one family record refers to Josiah as a "flaming patriot." N. V. W.

3136. LEMM (LAMB)—BORST. Elizabeth Lemm (or Lamb) m Martin Borst at Schoharie, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1787. Who were her parents? Did her father serve in the Rev. war? M. H. S.

3137. DUCKWORTH. Capt. John Alexander Duckworth was, according to family tradition, wounded at Kings Mt., Oct. 7, 1780, and stopped the flow of blood by putting tenting in the wound and continued in the fight. He carried a bullet in his shoulder 34 yrs. and had it finally cut out by Dr. Win Tate of Morganton, N. C., a few years before he died, ab. 1820. He had several brothers, one of whom, George, was granted land for his Rev. services. He lived in Burke Co., N. C., before and after the War, near Statesville, or Morganton. Do not think he married until after the Rev. Wanted, name of wife. His son, who was Capt. of Home Guards during the Mexican War in 1847, was b 1798. Official proof of service desired. M. A. E.

3138. BRINK—VAN KEUREN. Maria Brink, my great grandmother, son of Abraham, married — Van Keuren and had: James, b Oct. 20, 1806; Mary, b Dec. 24, 1807; Cornelius, b July 7, 1809; Thompson, b Oct. 11, 1810; Cyrenius, b Aug. 6, 1812; Abraham, b May 20, 1814. They were m we suppose, in Ulster Co., N. Y. Maria's father was named Cornelius Brink, it is said from a fighting man, Shanaugunk, in the Revolution; as also was Abraham's father, who lived in an old stone house near the present Pine Bush, N. Y. Official proof of service of either of these men desired, with all genealogical data. K. P.

3139. HARRISON—CONTEE. John Harrison m Catherine Contee and had: John, Jr. (Surgeon in U. S. Navy), Ann, Sarah Contee, and Elizabeth, who m Gen. Roger Nelson. Whom did the others marry? Proof of service of John Harrison, Sr., in the Rev. Will be glad to exchange Nelson and Contee data for answers to the above. R. N. W.

3140. MARION. Who were the parents of Peter Marion who was b in S. C. July 25,

1792? His wife's name was Margaret, and she was b 1795 in S. C., d 1855 in Miss. According to tradition Peter's father was closely related to Gen. Marion, and was with him in the Rev. war. Marion, S. C., was settled by Peter Marion. I would be glad to correspond with any descendant of the Marion family. J. P. H.

3141. WOOD—MOONEY. Wanted, all genealogical data ab. Isaac Wood and his wife, Anna Mooney. According to tradition, Isaac was the son of Ebenezer Wood and Philippi Story, his wife, who emigrated from Norwich, Conn., to Bennington, Vt. Ebenezer was 3rd Serg't of the 1st Military Co. of Bennington in 1754, and also served in the Rev. Isaac was also a Rev. soldier, according to tradition. Official proof desired. Among Isaac's brothers and sisters recorded at Norwich, Conn., are Hepzibah, b 1747, m Nathaniel Fillmore (grandparents of Millard Fillmore); Stephen, b 1749; Ann, b 1752; Ebenezer, Jr. (Rev. soldier), m (1) Molly Hutchings, m (2) Celinda Dart, and d Ohio. (Possibly others.) Isaac and Anna's children were: Isaac, Jr., b 1792, m Lois Russell of Bennington, ab. 1820; Mary Emerson, b 1794, m Joseph Gardner of Pownal, Vt., Anna, m Elcarny Barney (settled near Meadville, Pa.); Betsey E., m (1) Alonzo Bailey, m (2) John Draper; Andrew, m Rachel Walter; Ebenezer, m Rhoda Sibley; Joseph, b in Bennington, Vt., July 2, 1807, m (1) Hannah Williams, m (2) Sarah Fletcher. Isaac and all of his family emigrated to western N. Y. ab. the time of the opening of the Erie Canal; and both were buried in the town of Machias, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., ab. 1852. Ancestry of Anna Mooney also desired. It is possible that Isaac in his emigration from Conn. to Vt. settled for a time in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and may have served in the Rev. from there.

(2) RUSSELL—SPALDING. Josiah Russell, m Joanna Spaulding, who emigrated from Conn. to Bennington, Vt., ab. 1794. Ancestry of both desired, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any. Joanna d Christmas morning, 1822, and it is said that both she and her husband, who had died before her, were buried in the grave-yard near the old white church in Bennington, Vt. Among their ch. were Lois (or Louisa), b 1792 in Conn., m Isaac Wood, Jr. (b 1792), in Bennington in 1820 or 21; Luther, m (1) Rachel Card, m (2) Amelia; Solomon, m Emily Roberts; Pamela (Millie) m Anson Wilcox at Bridgeport, Vt.; Jesse, b 1798, m Sally Card of Pownal, Vt. (b 1804), on Feb. 17, 1823; and there were also Calvin, of whose family all trace is lost; Josiah, Jr., who m Miss Welling of Bennington, Vt.; Spaulding; and Asa; but whether they were the children of Josiah by his wife, Joanna, or by his other wife, I am not sure. E. A. C.

3142. CLARK—ROGERS. John Clark, a Rev. soldier, b Milford, Conn., 1733, m Elizabeth Rogers, and had eight or more children, as follows: Martha Ann, who m Mr. Brown; John, b 1766, m a Miss Clark; Esther, m John Treat; Timothy Baldwin, m Polly Keeler; Andrew; David; Joseph, who d unm., and

Hanna. John Clark, Sen., was a Presbyterian, as were most of his family. Would like to know if any of his brothers or father was connected with the Rev. and who they were and where I could get information regarding them. A. C.

3143. TRUE—WHITTIER. Ancestry desired of Rev. Henry True and his wife, Mary Whittier. He was b 1789 in N. H., and d N. Y. City 1861; buried in Mercer, Maine, where he formerly resided and where his wife, Mary, was born. They had nine ch.: Joseph, John Wesley, Henry Martin, Cyrus, Hiram, Mary, Albert, Edmund and Julia. S.

(2) WHITNEY—WHITMORE. Ancestry desired of Jonathan Whitney, b 1787, d May 14, 1837; lived in Bowdoinham, Maine, and vicinity; d Dover, Maine; m Sarah D Whitmore, dau. of Wm. and descendant of the emigrant, Francis Whitmore of Medford, Mass. She m (2) David Newcomb and d Mch. 27, 1868, at East Corinth, Me. E. D. S

3144. VAN METRE (VAN METER). Did Jacob Van Metre (or Van Meter) of Berkeley Co., Va., have any Rev. record? And whom did he marry? His brother was Abraham Van Metre, who m Ruth Hedges.

(2) HITE—CARTMELL. Ancestry desired of Ann Hite, who m Thomas Cartmell near Winchester, Va., and d Clarke Co., Ohio, in 1821. Did her father or husband have any Rev. record?

(3) CUNNINGHAM. Did Hugh Cunningham, b Lancaster, Pa., 1741, moved to Berkeley Co., Va., 1785, have any Rev. service? He m Agnes— What was her last name, and who were her parents? E. R.

3145. Can anyone who is not a D. A. R. send a query to the magazine?

(2) GIBBONY—REED. Ancestry desired of George Gibbony and his wife, Mary Reed, who were m in Washington Co., Pa., ab. 1806, and had one dau., June, b Mch. 21, 1809. Did either ancestor serve in the Rev. war?

(2) WILLETT—THOMPSON. Wm. Willett and his wife, Orzilla Thompson, m ab. 1801 in Va., and came to Alleghany Co., Pa., settling near Pittsburgh. They had eight ch.: Samuel, b ab. 1803, m Miss Cummings; John, b 1805; Hezekiah, b 1807, m Elizabeth Stuart; Sarah, b ab. 1811, m Alfred Sheik; Eliza, b 1813, m Mr. Swartz; Emeline, b 1815, m Joel Sickman; Uriah, b 1817; m Elizabeth Craft; Wm. T., b May 10, 1809, m Jane Gibbony, Dec. 4, 1833. M. J.

3146. DABNEY. Wm. Dabney of Spottsylvania Co., Va., m Miss Quarles and their son, John Quarles Dabney, was a Rev. soldier. Did the father, Wm. Dabney, serve also in the Rev. war? J. P. L.

3147. DEMILT—JOHNSON—DOWNIE. My grandmother, Jean De Milt, m a Johnson, and was the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Downie) DeMilt. In the record of his marriage in the old Presbyterian church in New York, he is called "Isaac Jr." but I am told that does not always mean, "son of Isaac." Can anyone tell me the ancestry of Isaac DeMilt, and if his father served in the Rev. war? K. W. N.

3148. EVANS—ROBINSON. John Evans married Hannah Robinson, born about 1747,

and lived in or near Wilmington, Del., when their son James was born in 1775. Did John have Rev. service? Who were his parents and did they have Rev. service? John Evans was a brother of Oliver Evans, the inventor who was born 1755 at New Port, Del., and died in New York City in 1819. Were there other brothers and sisters? Family names were John, Oliver, Owen, Cadwalader and James.

Who were the parents of Hannah Robinson Evans, born about 1747, died 1839, aged 92 years? Did they have Rev. service? Did she have brothers and sisters? Would like the dates of birth and death of the above mentioned John Evans. His widow and youngest son, James, came from Philadelphia to Western Penna. in 1796. Were there other children who lived to have descendants?

(2) HARRISON—BELL. Would like the dates of birth and death of James Harrison, who probably came to Penna. from Va. Did he have Rev. service? Who were his parents and did his father have Rev. service? Family tradition says he was related to President William Henry Harrison. I would like to know what the relationship was. His eldest son, Wm. Henry Harrison, was born years before Wm. Henry Harrison was President. Wm. Henry had a son, Benjamin, born years before Benjamin Harrison was President, showing that these were family names. James had two other sons, James, Jr., and John, born 1796, and three daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah, one married a Mr. Richey, one a Mr. Brisbin, and the other was Mrs. Belle Daugherty. James, Sr., married Jenny Bell, "from over on the Susquehanna." Who were her parents and did her father have Rev. service? She was twin sister of Rachel Bell, who married a Mr. Milliken, who, according to his granddaughter, was Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Washington. Another sister was Catherine Bell, born 1779, died 1832, married John McCune. Jenny Bell Harrison also had two brothers, Walter Bell and Wm. Bell, who went to Kentucky and returned to visit their sisters, nieces and nephews, who were then living in Western Penna. One nephew named his son Walter Bell Harrison.

(3) ROWLAND. Hugh Rowland died in Chester Co., Pa., during the Revolutionary War. Hugh's farm was separated from the farm of his half-brother, William Rowland, of Cecil Co., Md., by the state line. As I have not been able to find service for Hugh in Penna., I thought perhaps he served in the war from Maryland. I would like the dates of birth and death; also Rev. service, if any.

(4) FIELDS—MCBRIDE. Felix Fields married Sarah McBride of Philadelphia and came first to Latrobe, then to Pittsburgh, Pa., before or shortly after the year 1800. Their children were Hannah, Peggy, Sarah, Elizabeth, John, Samuel (born 1822) and Ellen. Who were the parents of Felix Fields? Did he or his father have Rev. service? Who were the parents of Sarah McBride-Fields? Did her father have Rev. service? Tradition is that her parents were wealthy; her brothers had a silk store in Philadelphia and a woolen mill in or near Phila.

(5) MUSE — FAUNTLEROY — JONES. Col. Lawrence Muse died between 1755 and 1766. Who were his parents and was his father living during the Rev. and have service? Who were the parents of Betsy Fauntleroy, widow of the above Col. Lawrence Muse? She came to Penna. in 1766 with her second husband, Col. Wm. Elrod. Did her father have service? Was she the daughter of Major Moore Fauntleroy, who is mentioned in the Penna. Archives as an officer coming from Va.? Is there a genealogy of either the Muse or Fauntleroy families? Fauntly (Fauntleroy) Muse, son of Col. Lawrence and Betsy Fauntleroy Muse, married Mary Jones, who died in 1812. Who were her parents and did her father have Rev. service? She named a son John Jones Muse, which might have been after her father. Any information on the Muse and Fauntleroy families, both very old families of Virginia, will be greatly appreciated; also on any of the above mentioned families. *E. E.*

3149. CARTWRIGHT. Matthew Cartwright, b Feb. 20, 1754, d Feb. 2, 1812, married Polly Gremmer (b Apr. 7, 1761, d Oct. 25, 1824). He was the son of John Cartwright and his wife, Sarah. (The foregoing was copied from the family Bible.) Did either John or his son, Matthew Cartwright, render any service in the Rev. war? Matthew Cartwright had a son, John, b Mch. 10, 1787, d July, 1841, who m Polly Crutehfield (b Oct. 26, 1787, d June 15, 1848). This latter John Cartwright moved to Texas in 1819, settling near San Augustine. He is said to have come there from Wilson Co., Tenn. Where did the Cartwrights live before that? According to tradition three brothers, Matthew, John and Peter, emigrated from England ab. 1700, settling near Norfolk, Va. One soon left Va. for N. C. and from him the Texas branch is said to have sprung. What was his name?

(2) DAVENPORT. Dr. Thomas Byser Davenport, b Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1831, d Dec. 11, 1863. Can anyone tell me anything of this family, or of the Byers, his mother's people? He came to Texas when a young man, and on Oct. 13, 1885, m Eugenia Polk, in Leon Co., Texas. According to tradition the father of Thomas B. Davenport was Wm. and, dying young, Thomas B. was reared by his uncle, Thomas Byser. When Bailey Peyton went to Chili, as U. S. Minister, Thomas B. went with him, in some official capacity. Is there Rev. ancestry in this line? *J. C. H.*

3150. CHAMBERLAIN—DENNIS. My grandfather, Timothy Chamberlain, m Mary Elizabeth Dennis in Salem in 1810. His father's house on Federal Street was still standing a few years ago. What was his name, and did he render any Rev. service? Mary Elizabeth Dennis was the dau. of Francis Borden Dennis, who was commissioned Commander of the Privateer Harlequin, ordered by Council Nov. 12, 1777 (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors, Vol. IV, p. 679), and it seems as if the Chamberlains should also have rendered service. *F. L. M.*

3051. BUTLER. James Butler went as a drummer boy from Northumberland Co., Penna., during the Revolution; and served to the end of the war. His father is said to have emigrated from Ireland to Carlisle, Pa., in

1764. Was James born before or after the emigration? What was the name of the father, and did he also serve during the Revolution? *E. W. A.*

3052. PLEDGE — CHEATWOOD. Frank L. Pledge, m Sept. 14, 1841, Sarah Cheatwood (b Mch. 4, 1822, d Nov. 26, 1848). Who were her parents? Did she have any Rev. ancestry? Her mother was a Miss Mary (or Mary Jane) Daniel, whose brothers were: Len, Robert, William, and Chestley, all of Va. Mary m (1) Mr. Stratton, then m Mr. Cheatwood, and became the mother of Sarah (Cheatwood) Pledge. Rev. ancestry on this side also desired. *B. P. H.*

3153. FITCH—AVERY. Nathaniel Fitch, a Rev. soldier, m Amy Avery and came to N. Y. from Coventry, Conn., settling in Guilderland, Albany Co. Official proof of service, and ancestry, with all genealogical data, desired.

(2) AVERY—FITCH. Ancestry with all genealogical data of Amy Avery desired; date of her marriage to Nathaniel Fitch, and names of her children. *K. F. B.*

3154. DANCE. Martha Dance, m W. P. Law in Va. ab. 1808. Was she the dau. of Edward Dance of Chesterfield Co., Va.? Any information in regard to this family gladly accepted.

(2) TYLER—COLE—WATTLES. Timothy Tyler, b 1719 Conn., d in Sharon in 1755 of apoplexy; and his widow m (2) Matthew Cole; and a dau. by her (1) husband, Lois, m in 1755 Wm. Wattles (b 1730) in Sharon. Wanted, maiden name of Lois, who married Timothy Tyler; also death date of Wm. Wattles (b 1730 in Lebanon, Conn.). He was the son of John and Judith (Fitch) Wattles; and his brother, Mason Wattles, served in Rev. Did Wm. also serve?

(3) DAVIS. Feldred (or Fildred) Davis enlisted at Lincoln Co., N. C., for service in the Rev. and is said to have been at Battle of Bunker Hill, and received land in the Coosa Valley, Ala., for his services. He died at Selma, Ala., in 1845. Official proof desired of this service, or of any service rendered by Feldred Davis. There was a Fildred Davis who served in the War of 1812 from Salisbury, N. C. Can anyone tell me about this Davis family of North Carolina?

(4) JOHNSON—SUTHERLAND. Jane Johnson Shares, a widow, m George Sutherland in Fluvanna Co., Va. She had a brother, or some near relative, John Johnson. Her ancestry, and Rev. service of any in the direct line, desired.

(5) MARTIN. Which John Martin of Va. was the son of Hudson Martin of Eng. and father of Henry Martin, Mary Martin, who m Matthew Vaughn & Hudson, who m Jane Lewis? *K. C. G.*

3155. BIBBS—WYATT. William Bibbs of Va., m (1) Mrs. Booker, whose maiden name was Clark; m (2) Dec. 2, 1779, Sally Wyatt, and had: Elizabeth, Hannah, Lucy and Sally. He was b Hanover Co., Va., 1731; moved to Prince Edward Co. and served there in Rev.; was sheriff in 1789. Official proof of service desired.

(2) CHRISTIAN. Drury Christian, father of Sarah, wife of Pleasant Dawson, d in Va. be-



fore 1811, leaving John, who d before his father, leaving a wid., Elizabeth, and young children; also a dau. who was the wife of Henry Moorman, as well as Sarah (Christian) Dawson. Was he in the Rev. war? When and where was he born, married and died? What was his wife's full maiden name? Names of all his children desired. He is the one mentioned in 3087(5) but I wish more information than was given in Sept. issue. *B. E.*

3156. PRYOR—PERRY. Luke Pryor of Va. m (1) Martha Scott, sister of Gen. Winfield Scott; m (2) Anne Lane. By his (1) wife he had one ch. only, who d inf. By his (2) wife he had several, among them a son, Luke Pryor. Anne Lane was the dau. of Benjamin Lane and his wife, Sylvia Perry, a descendant of Judge Freeman Perry of R. I., according to family tradition. Can anyone give the exact line of descent? *A. P. McC.*

3157. PEABODY. How did Lieut. Oliver Peabody, son of John and Sarah Peabody, receive the title of Lieutenant? Was either he, or his son, Asa, in the Revolution? *I. B. L.*

3158. GLICK—RIDENOUR (REIDENOUR). Johannes Ridenour and his wife, Christina Walter, had a dau., Christina, b Westmoreland Co., Pa., July 2, 1782, who m George Glick, a son of Philip Glick and his (2) wife, Susanna Baerlin (mentioned in Query 3007), and d in Ohio Meh. 23, 1857. George Glick, or John George, according to some members of the family, was b Berks Co., Pa., Albany twp., Jan. 9, 1779, and d Feb. 12, 1861, at Fremont, Ohio. Any information in regard to either of these families gladly received. *J. W. O.*

3159. HARRISON—TALLMAN. Zebulon Harrison of Rockingham Co., Va., m and had sons, Zebulon (who m Mary Tallman, and lived near Massanutten Mt.), John and Henry. The latter two went west in 1809 or 10. Was he related to the family of President Harrison? Is there Rev. service in this line? *M. J. E.*

3160. FULLER—CLARK. Samuel Fuller of Burlington, Crittendon Co., Vt., served in the Rev. from Conn. and also fr. N. H. Official proof of service desired; also name of wife, with date of marriage and of her death. She was b ab. 1753; also names and dates of all ch. and dates of birth, marriage and death, and names of those to whom married, especially that of the dau. Louisa, who is said to have married a Clark. Ancestry of this Clark, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, desired. *J. F. E.*

3161. ALSTON. Wanted, names of wife and children, with all genealogical data of Capt. John Alston. *R. C. McG.*

3162. SHEPHERD. Who was the father of William Marshall Shepherd, and is he related to the Shepherd Family of Virginia? Did any of the descendants of Baldwin Shepherd, who was in the House of Burgesses in 1750, emigrate to Georgia, Ala. and Tenn.? Any information about this family, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(2) WARD. Christopher Reed Ward was b near Abingdon, Washington Co., Va. Did he have any Rev. service? What was the name of his wife; who were his ancestors? *L. W. S.*

3163. BELDING. Is there a Belding Gene-

alogy? If so, how can it be obtained, and at what price?

(2) STANDISH. Is there a genealogy of the descendants of Miles Standish? *E. C. N.*

3164. KREAMER—HART—HENDERSHOT. John Matthias Kreamer, a Hessian officer in the British Army, after serving three days, went over to the American forces and fought for American Independence, and after the war taught school near Trenton, N. J.; he m Oct. 20, 1785, Anna Rosina Hart; had Eve, John, Peter, Jacob, Daniel and Juliana; there was another son and daughter; the daughters m men named Pysher, Trimmer and Anderson, the latter living at Parma Corners, N. Y. John Peter m Elisabeth Hendershot of New Jersey, b about 1792-3; she had one sister, Mrs. Dr. Schamp of Gaines Corners, N. Y. Wanted, ancestry of Anna Rosina Hart and Eliz. Hendershot and official proof of service of John Kreamer.

(2) BUTLER—McMURTRIE. Sarah Albertson m a Butler and lived in Warren Co., N. J. They had a son, George, b 1774, and a daughter, Abigail; the husband died in the Rev. Army and his widow then m John McMurtrie. George Butler m his stepfather's niece, Isabella McMurtrie, daughter of Abram McMurtrie. Wanted, given name and service of the above Butler.

(3). McMURTRIE—BARTON. Amelia Barton, b in Va. Jan. 9th, 1745, d in Oxford, N. J., 1834; m Abram McMurtrie; her ancestry wanted. Did Abram perform Rev. service?

(4). CLARK. Jeremiah Clark, b in Elizabethtown, N. J., July 16, 1760, died in Holland, N. J., 1846, m 1784, Margaret Ritchie and had Wm., who m Margaret Schmit; Mary, m John Lyatt; John; Richard, m Nancy Burke; Enos, m Mary Hager; Josiah, m Susan Morgan. Would like the parents of Jeremiah Clark, Margaret Ritchie and Margaret Schmit. Is there Rev. service in any of these lines?

(5). LEHR—YOUNG. John Henry Loehr (Lehr), m Elizabeth Young and lived in Bedminister Tp., Bucks Co., Pa.; their son, Charles Lehr, b 1786, m Fanny Young and kept store in Plainfield Township, one mile from Wind Gap, Pa. What is the ancestry of Eliz. and Fanny Young?

(6). BALLARD—TUCKER. Isaac Ballard of or near Killingly, Conn., m a Tucker; thir son, Jacob, m Sally Fuller. Ballard & Tucker ancestry desired.

(7). PECKHAM. Lineage of Mary Peckham desired, who m John Clarke, Jr., at Newport, R. I., on Oct. 20, 1765, and died at Kingstown, Jan. 14th, 1773.

(8). ELEY—STEWART. Jacob Eley, living in Bucks Co., Pa., m Elizabeth Stewart; had a son, James, and daughters, Elizabeth and Nancy. About 1808 or 10 Jacob and family moved to the vicinity of Wilkesbarre. James m Eliz. Saxe, Nancy m a Ranco and Eliz. m Mr. Drake. Wanted, Revolutionary ancestors of Jacob Eley, Eliz. Stewart and Eliz. Saxe. *J. R. E.*

3165. GRANT. Stacy Grant was b July 4, 1782, in Burlington Co., N. J. Who was his father, and did he serve in the Rev. war?

(2) **SHAFFER**. David Shaffer was b Berks Co., Pa., in 1801. His father's name was William. Who was the father of William, and did he have any Rev. service?

(3) **HUFFER**. Were there any men by name of Huffer in the Rev. from near Hagerstown, Maryland? *D. S.*

3166. **MOORE—SWAN—SEELEY**. **MOORE—AMES**. Elizabeth (or Betsey) Moore m Henry Clinton Ames, son of Joseph and Hannah (Tyler) Ames of North Stonington, Conn. Her father, Frederick Moore, died in Elizabeth City, N. C. He had two brothers, named Wm. and Nathan, and relatives named Frederick Moore (a wealthy plantation owner in Fayetteville, N. C.), Capt. Archibald Campbell of S. C., and Mary Lord of New York City; and in a letter states "The Campbells and Moores were quite a clan before the war." Ancestry of Elizabeth Moore desired, with all genealogical data; and Rev. service, if any.

(2) **SWAN—AMES**. Thomas J. Swan m Elizabeth Huntington Ames, dau. of the above Betsey (Moore) Ames. He was the son of James Swan (of Taunton, Mass.) and Henrietta Seeley. Ancestry, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(3) **SEELEY—SWAN**. Ancestry, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, desired of Henrietta Seeley, who m James Swan, as given above. *L. S. C.*

3167. **DAY—BARNES—THOMPSON**. Thomas Day of or near Baltimore, Md., was b in 1800 in Baltimore or Ann Arundel Co., Md. His father was Francis Day and his mother was Susan Thompson, dau. of John Thompson. The father of Francis Day was Thomas Day, Sen., who m Hannah; Thomas Day, Jr., m near Baltimore in 1822, Sarah Ann Elizabeth Barnes,

said to be a dau. of Adam or Joshua Barnes. Any information in regard to either of these families desired. Was there Rev. service in either of these lines? *A. E. D.*

3168. **CHATFIELD—GOLD**. Lewis Chatfield, b Dec. 22, 1788(?), in Conn., m Sallie Gold in Stafford, Conn., ab. 1808. She was the dau. of Sergt. Joseph Gold and Patience Goodenough. Joseph Gold was an officer in the Rev. In 1810, Lewis Chatfield and his wife and one child moved to Roxbury, Vt., where he died Dec. 4, 1879. Lewis had a brother, Uriah, and a sister, Eunice. The father's name was said to be either Lewis or John, and that he was a Rev. soldier is also a matter of family tradition. Can this be proven? *S. E. C. C.*

3169. **STODDARD**. Wanted, the names of the children of Philo Stoddard, a Rev. soldier, who is buried at Middletown Springs, Vt.; also the names of his brothers.

(2) **STODDARD—WOOLS**. Ann Stoddard, b 1754, m Wm. Wools in 1775. He was b 1752, and d 1805. She d 1821; and they are buried in St. Mary's cemetery at Alexandria, Va. Ancestry of Ann desired. Did either Wm. Wools or Ann's father serve in the Rev. war? *A. W. S.*

3170. **BOLTON—LANCASTER**. Isaac Lancaster Bolton, b Edgecombe Co., N. C., 1809, was the son of John Bolton of Edgecombe Co. and Mary Lancaster of Pitt Co. John Bolton was the son of Isaac Bolton, and his name appears in the Census of 1790, as a resident of Edgecombe Co., N. C. What was the name of his wife? Did he have any Rev. service? I am a D. A. R. through my great great grandfather, Col. Robert Dickens of Person Co., N. C., and wish to establish other lines. *M. C. D. S.*

**SOUTH CAROLINE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.**  
(Copied and arranged by Mrs. Amos G. Draper,  
Genealogical Editor. Continued from  
September number.)

**BROOKS, JESSE**; for work done as public farrier and for forage and provisions, 5 pounds, 12 shillings, 11 pence.  
**BROOKS, JOHN**; militia duty after fall of Charleston in Col. Brandon's regt.  
**BROOKS, MICAJAH**; militia duty after fall of Charleston, 3 pounds, 1 shilling.  
**BROOKS, PETER**; Capt. in Col. Roebuck's regt. 67 pounds, 5 shillings.  
**BROOKS, SMITH**; militia duty after fall of Charleston, 25 pounds, 17 shillings.  
**BROOKS, WILLIAM**; private, militia duty after fall of Charleston, in Col. Anderson's regt., 4 pounds, 8 shillings, 6 pence.  
**BROOM, JAMES**; militia duty before fall of Charleston, in Waters' regt., 1 pound, 14 shillings, 3 pence.  
**BROOM, JAMES**; 80 days duty as footman from Jan. to July, 1779.  
**BROOM, JOHN**; 128 days militia duty in 1781, 9 pounds, 2 shillings.  
**BROOM, THOS.**; Trumpeter in Col. Hampton's regt.  
**BROONER, MICH.**; militia duty in Col. Anderson's regt., 13 pounds, 11 shillings.

**BROUGH, GEO.**; in Capt. Bowie's Independent Co.

**BROUGH, THOS.**; 8 days duty in Capt. Jos. Calhoun's Co., 40 days on foot and 20 days on horseback, 4 pounds.

**BROUGHTON, ALEXANDER**; 92 days duty as Capt. in militia, from May 1, to Dec. 2, 1782, 39 pounds, 8 shillings, 6 pence; also 230 pounds, 6 shillings, 11 pence for pay and subsistence from Feb. 20, 1779 to June 20, 1780, in Col. Dan Horry's regt.

**BROUGHTON, JOHN**; private in militia after fall of Charleston, 2 pounds.

**BROUGHTON, THOS.**; private in Capt. Jos. Calhoun's Co. also forage master and Lieut. in Capt. Maham's regt., also quartermaster.  
**BROWN, ADOLPHUS**; service in 1780 and 1782.

**BROWN, ALPHEUS**; 33 days militia duty in 1782, 2 pounds, 7 shillings.

**BROWN, ANDREW**; Capt. McGaw's Co.

**BROWN, ANDREW**; corp. in Capt. Moore's Co.

**BROWN, BARTLETT, Jr.**; 17 days militia duty in 1780 under Lieut. Buxton.

**BROWN, BENJAMIN**; 28 days militia duty in 1782.

**BROWN, BUNCH**; 38 days duty in 1782.

- BROWN, CLEMENT C.; for making jackets and overalls for Col. Peter Horry's State Cavalry in 1781.
- BROWN, DAVID; 90 days duty in 1781 and 1782.
- BROWN, DENNIS; in S. C. regt. of artillery.
- BROWN, EDWARD; in S. C. line 1779 to 1782.
- BROWN, ELIJAH; for a horse lost in public service in 1780 and for supplies furnished in 1780-81-82, was at Sumter's defeat, served under Capt. Philip Walker on expedition to Black Swamp in 1780.
- BROWN, GABRIEL; Sergt. afterwards Lieut. and Capt. in Col. Brandon's regt.
- BROWN, GEO.; Capt. Moore's Co., Sumter's regt.
- BROWN, HENRY; 86 days duty in 1781 and 1782.
- BROWN, HUGH; for one horse for Col. Maham's Cavalry.
- BROWN, HOWELL; 87 days duty in militia in 1782.
- BROWN, ISAAC; 20 days service May, 1781 under Capt. McBee in Nov., 1781.
- BROWN, JAMES, Sr.; for militia duty in Roebuck's regt. before fall of Charleston, 3 pounds, 11 shillings.
- BROWN, JAMES; 19 days militia duty in 1781, performed under Gen. Sumter as sergt. and under Gen. Henderson as sergt.; also 23 days under Capt. John Cowan in 1783.
- BROWN, JAMES; under Lieut. James Lee at Georgia and Stono, under Capt. Henry White from June 4, to August 10, 1780.
- BROWN, JAMES; 32 days duty in Col. Lacey's regt., July 12 to Aug. 12, 1782.
- BROWN, JESSE; for militia duty in Roebuck's regt. after fall of Charleston.
- BROWN, JOHN; 38 days militia duty from May 10, to June 18, 1782.
- BROWN, JOHN; militia duty after fall of Charleston, also 10 days duty in 1779.
- BROWN, JOSEPH; 56 days as horseman in 1782, also 224 days duty as horseman, from July 17, 1780 to June 20, 1781, and 20 days from June 21, to Dec. 25, 1781, 34 pounds, 17 shillings.
- BROWN, JOSEPH; Lieut. Col. 1780.
- BROWN, LOAMI; service in 1782.
- BROWN, MATTHEW; Roebuck's regt.
- BROWN, MORGAN; assistant commissary, also for sundries furnished State troops, 87 pounds, 17 shillings.
- BROWN, RICHARD; a saddler in Capt. Moore's Co., Sumter's brigade.
- BROWN, ROBERT; 2 days in Capt. John Miller's Co. in 1779.
- South Carolina Revolutionary Soldiers.
- BROWN, ROBERT; 65 days on foot, 25 on horseback, Col. Anderson's regt. in 1779.
- BROWN, ROBERT; 30 days in Capt. John Lindsay's Co., April 3 to May 4, 1779.
- BROWN, ROGER; militia duty before fall of Charleston and for boarding wounded soldier, 12 pounds, 14 shillings.
- BROWN, SAM; 60 days militia duty in Gen. Henderson's brigade.
- BROWN, SAMUEL; for sundries for Continental and militia use in 1780 and 1781.
- BROWN, SIMMS; for militia duty in Waters' regt. after fall of Charleston.
- BROWN, TARLTON; 32 days militia duty as horseman in 1781; also 26 days same year.
- BROWN, THOMAS; 36 days duty as horseman May 10 to June 18, 1782, 5 pounds, 8 shillings.
- BROWN, WILLIAM; for services as a mariner in the naval department of the State, 27 pounds, 12 shillings, 4 pence.
- BROWN, WILLIAM; 12 days militia duty under Lieut. Jacob Buxton.
- BROWN, WILLIAM; duty as horseman, Nov. 15 to Dec. 13, 1781, 4 pounds, 2 shillings.
- BROWN, WILLIAM; for 3 horses and 40 days duty as private and 150 days duty as Lieut. of horse in 1780 and 1782, 162 pounds, 13 shillings.
- BROWNGARD, CASPER; Col. Peter Horry's Cavalry.
- BROXTON, JOHN; for supplies furnished for Continental use, 10 pounds, 2 pence.
- BRUCE, ———; 132 days as horseman in Capt. Parson's Co. from June 7, 1780, to July 1, 1781, and 291 days as Lieut. of horse, from July 3, 1781, to May 1, 1782; also 72 days as Capt. from May 24 to Oct. 23, 1782, Roebuck's regt.
- BRUCE, CHARLES; for militia duty in Roebuck's regt. after fall of Charleston, 20 pounds, 15 shillings.
- BRUCE, JAMES; Roebuck's regt. after fall of Charleston.
- BRUNSON, DANIEL; 33 days militia duty in 1782.
- BRUNSON, GEORGE; 47 days duty in Marion's brigade in 1782.
- BRUNSON, JAMES; 37 days duty as private in Gen. Marion's brigade in 1782.
- BRUNSON, MOSES.
- BRUNSON, WILLIAM, Sr.; 210 days duty as sergt. in 1780, 1781-82.
- BRUNSON, WILLIAM; 180 days duty in 1782.
- BRUSHEREN, SAMUEL; third regt. of cavalry.
- BRUTEN, JESSE.
- BRUTON, GEORGE; 12 days in 1779 in Roebuck's regt.
- BRYAN, HENRY; in Capt. Martin's Co., Sumter's brigade.
- BRYAN, JOHN; Lieut. and paymaster in Col. Hampton's regt.
- BRYAN, JOSEPH; 12 days duty under Lieut. Jacob Buxton.
- BRYAN, LEWIS; 25 days militia duty under Lieut. Jacob Buxton.
- BRYAN, SIMON; 128 days militia duty under Lieut. Jacob Buxton.
- BRYAN, WILLIAM; 23 days militia duty under Lieut. Jacob Buxton.
- BRYANT, CHARLES ATWAY; Quartermaster under Lieut. Col. Hampton.
- BRYANT, CYRUS; 84 days militia duty in 1780.
- BRYANT, FRANCIS.
- BRYANT, FRED; 30 days duty in 1782.
- BRYANT, GRAY; 134 days duty in Col. Blin-ton's regt. in 1781 and 1782.
- BRYANT, HARDY; 98 days duty in Gen. Marion's brigade in 1781 and 1782.

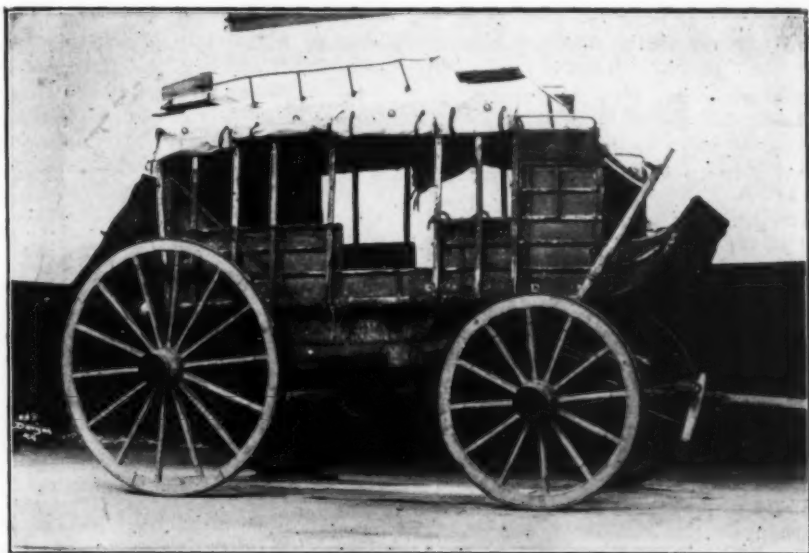
# National Old Trails Road Department

Miss Elizabeth Butler Gentry, Chairman National Committee

Fervid letters have gone out from the National Old Trails Road Headquarters during August; some of the fervidness may be due to impatience, after waiting three months for answers to important letters, and some of it may be due to the

tion with the history and the people themselves.

I am planning a stopover at Kansas City, to talk over these plans with you: would so like to see the work underway in Missouri and Kansas and trust Ari-



CODY STAGE COACH.

110 degrees temperature that has raged at Kansas City during July and August.

One letter, fragrant of the pine woods of Michigan brought comfort to the National Chairman.

Bay View, Mich.,  
August 28, 1913.

Dear Miss Gentry:

While summering here, I am getting in touch with my Arizona people, having written Mrs. Ware, Father Cypriano Vabre, Judge Keock and Mrs. Lawson. I am hoping to stop along the Trail, as I go home and visit Northern Arizona towns, so as to get into actual connection may be able to give you a good re-

port soon. In our sparsely settled state, conditions are not as favorable as in other states and we have need of greater courage and enthusiasm. I enter the lists with high aims.

Yours sincerely,

BERTHA T. CHANDLER,  
Chairman for Arizona,  
National Old Trails Road Com.

The States of New York, Virginia, New Mexico and California have not been heard from. A complete list of the State chairmen, as appointed by the State Regents of those States, is desired at once.

The committee is collecting relics pertaining to pioneer life and travel; a pair of ox-shoes, an ox-yoke, a plainsman's cooking outfit and the Cody Stage Coach are the most important articles so far.

By permission of *Better Roads Magazine*, the accompanying picture and article by the chairman is reprinted. Relics of the old modes of travel should be collected by each State Chairman.

The article by Miss Gentry is as follows:

"The gift of a stage coach by Col. William F. Cody to the Old Trails Road Committee of the D. A. R. evinces an interest by a plainsman in the D. A. R. project to secure a National highway over the Old Trails Road.

It is somewhat with the spirit of the Crusaders, that the D. A. R.'s are focusing attention to this buffalo, Indian, and pioneer road that stretches from sea to sea.

The gift came about quite by accident and in this way: Col. Cody was visiting his old friend, Col. Daniel B. Dyer, whose southern mansion down on the Independence road, near Kansas City, is locally famous. Col. Dyer's niece, Miss Green, invited a number of guests to meet Col. Cody.

We sat on the wide gallery under the August moon and listened to Col. Cody tell thrilling tales of his life on the plains. Col. Cody is a raconteur of brilliant ability and we sat fascinated for hours. His last story was of the first exhibition of his Wild West Show in London, when the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward) and four European monarchs, then on a visit to the court of St. James, commanded a ride in the Deadwood Coach, with Col. Cody as the driver. The Prince introduced "Buffalo Bill" to his guests, put them inside the coach and as he took his seat on the box remarked, "You probably have never held four kings before." Col. Cody with the same nonchalance that made him famous as Government scout, pony express rider and plainsman, drawled back, "Better than that, I hold four kings and the joker."

This repartee amused the prince and he thereupon booked passage for the next afternoon's performance, for the

Princess of Wales and the royal children. "Buffalo Bill" became lionized; his Deadwood coach, and Wild West Show became the fashion; requests poured in from the English fashionables for rides round the show ring, with the Indian attack and company rescue and all the thrillers thrown in.

Col. Cody rested on his laurels and would not drive for any except royalty. Passage was booked up for every night of the show's long run, but the regular stage-driver sat on the box.

Col. Cody finished his tale by inviting Miss Green and me to ride in the Deadwood Coach at the following afternoon performance. We laughingly accepted with the provision that he would present the coach to the D. A. R. Old Trails Road Committee.

Col. Cody took the banter seriously and said he would present the committee with a coach, but the Deadwood Coach was promised to the Smithsonian Institute.

Through the courtesy of the Burlington Railroad and the interest of its officers in the Oregon Trail, which is part of the Old Trails Road, the coach was transported free of charge from Cody, Wyoming, to Kansas City, where it is on public exhibition at the Swope Park Zoo.

The following letter is a description of the coach:

SAVANNA, GA., Oct. 26, 1912.

DEAR MISS GENTRY: Am glad you have one of the original old Concord stage coaches. I have several of these old relics, but which one of them my men sent you, I don't know, until I get to the ranch. Then I'll take pleasure in giving you its history. I think the one you have was built by the Abbott Downing Company at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1863, was shipped around the Horn to California and was used on the California stage lines; finally worked its way East on the Ben Holliday over-land stage line to Old Fort Laramie; then used by Cheyenne and Deadwood Black Hills line. It has been baptized in blood many times.

Yours truly,  
W. F. CODY.



## NOTES

Governor Major of Missouri issued a proclamation setting aside August 20-21 as Good Roads Days in Missouri. The people of the State responded in spirit and in fact: 300,000 men worked upon the roads in those days and one and a quarter million dollars' worth of work was done. Many women, including Daughters of the American Revolution, furnished lunches for the workers.

The Old Trails Road Committee of Jackson County had seven miles of the road through Kansas City marked on telephone and trolley poles with the red, white and blue bands on Missouri Good Roads Days. Mrs. Edward George, chairman of this committee, headed a motor party of twenty members of her committee to inspect the pole, painting being done by employees of the City Hall and the Metropolitan Street Railway. Although the thermometer stood at 110 degrees, the committee posed for the accompanying picture, while Mrs. George, Mrs. Van Brunt and Miss Gentry painted the last pole.

A "Round the World Road" is being talked about in England, to traverse Canada. The Old Trails Road advocates will try to route that idea over the Trail.

Miss Gentry, Mrs. Macfarlane, State Regent of Missouri, and Mrs. Salisbury, Missouri Chairman Old Trails Road

Committee, attended the annual convention of the Missouri Old Trails Road Association at Boonville, Mo., August 26.

Extracts from Miss Gentry's speech at Boonville Convention from Arrow Rock Statesman:

The "Call to arms" is a signal known to all men, but the "Call to the road" of Gov. Major is a new note in State's affairs. Instead of an army carrying muskets, families marched out: the children carried water; the women carried fried chicken and the men carried picks and shovels. We had a revolution in Missouri; a revolution of ideas and of facts that has resulted in a new democracy: a democracy that serves its best purpose, not in building the road, but in uniting our citizens in a brotherhood of common interests.

The Daughters of Missouri believe in good roads and want to help build and maintain them. We know that a good road makes for better morals, better health, better education and happier homes. Men look to the material side of road building and its advantages to the moving of crops; the Daughters look to the social side of road building and its effect upon the youth of the State.

Mr. McDowell, of the U. S. Dept. of Public Roads, visited Kansas City recently and was keenly interested in the work of this committee as related to him by the vice-chairman, Mrs. John Van Brunt.

### Letter from Anthony Wayne to Nathaniel Sackett.

FISHKILL, LAND'G, 4th Augt., 1779.

DEAR SIR:—

You'l please to order a detachment of One & fifty men with two days Provision under the command of Col. Butler—on a particular duty. I wish you to Order Major Hull with him.

Interim believe me,

Yours,

ANTHONY WAYNE, B. G.

Both detachments will move to-morrow morning early.—Contributed by Katharine S. Layman, Quassaick, Newburgh, N. Y.

# Tribute To Mrs. Henry H. Cummings

Late State Regent of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Daughters mourn the loss of their State regent, Mrs. Charlotte J. Sink Cummings. Her tragic death, occasioned by an automobile accident, occurred at Baltimore, Maryland, Sunday evening, June 22, while she and a number of her family were returning from a delightful drive.

Tracing her ancestry, as was her privilege, through successive generations of men and women of unquestioned gifts and attainments, she inherited from them a strong and remarkable intellect which never failed her in her extensive work as a leader in patriotic circles for many years. The daughter of Andrew J. Sink and Sasah Rue Sink, she was born at Rome, New York, April 25, 1846, and was educated in the schools of that city, Chicago, Illinois, and Notre Dame, in South Bend, Indiana. On April 17, 1867, she became the wife of Capt. Henry Harrison Cummings of Tidououte, Pennsylvania, and returned to that place. She had the pleasant distinction of being a lineal descendant of the Earl of Stafford, of Warwickshire, England; from John Billings and Sir Thomas Billings, of Rowell and Northampton, England, through eight generations to the emigrant to America, William Billings; from Sir Thomas Bromley, of Stratfordshire, England, through his

son, Luke Bromley of Stonington, Conn.; the noted Willis family of Connecticut; from Richard Higgins of Plymouth, one of the first proprietors of Eastham, Massachusetts, and his wife, Mary Yates; from Richard Stout who

married the famous Penelope Van Princess in 1640; from Matthew Rus of New Jersey, and also from George Mount, an early settler and prominent man in New Jersey.

When the Woman's Relief Corps first reached Pennsylvania it found in Mrs. Cummings an ardent friend and supporter, and for many years she was closely identified with the State and National work of that organization, having served as Department president, and having held the office of national

aide in which work she was a member of the "Andersonville Prison" Board when it was being restored and was given to the United States. On Nov. 8, 1900, she organized the Tidououte Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was its regent for eleven years, when she resigned to accept the regency of the Pennsylvania State Society where she successfully served two terms and had entered upon the third.

As a leader in this patriotic society, Mrs. Cummings made a brilliant record and the excellent work accomplished



MRS. HENRY H. CUMMINGS.

through her untiring zeal and self-sacrifice far surpassed the expectations of herself and friends, and fully justified their love and confidence. Her choice library of historical research was liberally and unselfishly used for the good of others, and during her regency the Tidioute Chapter enlarged to such proportions as to have a new chapter organized at Warren, Pennsylvania. Through the combined efforts of regent and Daughters, a fine monument to the memory of soldiers of the Revolution buried in Warren County, was also erected at Warren. Through it all her labors were untiring and her devotion beautiful.

On the 14th of May, her husband was called home, but the fortitude of our beloved State Regent never wavered and she planned to continue the work so dear to herself and husband with unflinching zeal and loyalty. But so unexpectedly, the veil that hides the seen

from the unseen, was lifted, and she passed to the vast beyond. The body was brought to Tidioute where funeral services were conducted Wednesday afternoon, June 25th, by her pastor, the Rev. W. O. Leslie, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. Six children survive Mrs. Cumings, all of whom are deeply interested in the work in which their mother was engaged. The eldest, Mrs. Emily C. Ellis, wife of Theodore Horatio Ellis of Baltimore, Maryland, organized the Mordecai Gist Chapter of Baltimore. Two other daughters are Mrs. Laura Francis White, wife of Arthur Burr White of Los Angeles, Cal., and Miss Abigail Lynch Cumings of Tidioute. Her sons are: Charles Andrew Cumings of Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Harrison Cumings Jr., of Rome, N. Y.; and Ralph Hunter Cumings of Baltimore, Md., who was seriously injured at the time of his mother's death.

## In Memoriam.

MRS. CAROLINE R. HULL, of Relay, Md., widow of William Skipwith Hull, whose death occurred May 5, 1913, was a loyal and devoted member of the General Smallwood Chapter of Baltimore, Md., of which her daughter, Mrs. Calvin Ferris Troupe, is regent.

Mrs. Hull had recently been appointed chaplain of the chapter, but did not live to fill the office. She organized a chapter of Children of the Republic at Relay, and the membership increased so rapidly that it is now the largest chapter in the State.

Mrs. Hull was a noble Christian woman, interested and identified as far as possible with every movement for the uplift of humanity. She organized the Relay W. C. T. U. twenty-five years ago and was president until her death.

MRS. HARRIET LONG MANN, a member of Mobile Chapter, Mobile, Ala., died at her home in Jackson, Miss., on February 22, 1913. Mrs. Mann's ancestral State was South Carolina and she descended from Claudius Peques, Captain in Bentan's regiment.

MRS. MARY ELLA TURK, a member of the Nelly Custis Chapter of Bunker Hill, Ill., died on Tuesday, May 13, 1913. She was a descendant of Adjutant Francis Fletcher, who served in the Revolution.

Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pa., has been called upon to mourn the loss of two of its members, MRS. E. M. THOMPSON, of Sayre, Pa., on January 2, 1913, and MRS. WILLIAM H. H. GORE of Athens, Pa., on June 17, 1913. Both were much interested in the work of the National Society and will also be sadly missed by other organizations of which they were members. Mrs. Gore was one of the chapter's earliest members and a member of its executive committee for years.

MRS. ANNIE E. BAKER INMAN, widow of William T. Inman, died on August 1, 1913, following her two sisters, who with her were members of the Quaker City Chapter of Philadelphia, and who departed this life, one in February and one in March of this year. Her life was that of a consistent Christian.

MRS. JOSEPHINE TUCKER MINER STUDLEY, a member of Captain Richard Somers Chapter of St. Peter, Minn., died on January 25, 1913. Her grandfather, Benjamin Tucker, was a member of the Boston Tea Party and one of those disguised as an Indian.

# Marriage Record Exchange 1777-1850

Through the National Committee on Historical Research

Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett, Chairman

100 Marriage Records from Ann Arundel Co., Md.

- 1779—November 8, Luke Keevstead—Elizabeth Simmons.  
 November 23, Thomas Piper—Ann Tucker.  
 November 25, Thomas Beard—Ann Chapman.  
 November 25, John Jacobs—Margaret Carroll.  
 November 30, James Butler—Rebecca Welsh.  
 December 1, William Allen—Dinah Sanders.  
 December 10, Thomas Tamehl—Mary Hannah.  
 December 18, Rachel Sewell—Debora Johnson.  
 December 23, Elias Hayden—Rachel Hopper.  
 December 24, John I. Seibert—Catherine Minsky.  
 December 24, John Warfield—Mary Green.  
 December 25, Daniel Bryan—Ann Williams.  
 December 31, Benjamin Watkins—Elizabeth Shickells.
- 1780—January 16, John Blackswell—Sarah Lancaster.  
 January 17, Solomon Taylor—Eleanor Cheney.  
 January 22, James Hughes—Elizabeth Sears.  
 January 25, Thomas Roberts—Rebecca Braishears.  
 January 27, William Frazier—Sarah Jones.  
 January 28, John Harrison—Rachel Deale.  
 January 30, William Morgan—Sarah Price.  
 January 31, Charles Pennington—Elizabeth Shepherd.  
 February 1, John Walinsley—Mary Records.  
 February 2, William Fowler—Elizabeth Craig.  
 February 4, William Allen—Mary Phillips.  
 February 5, Richard Boone—Condalia Pumphrey.  
 February 9, Thomas Harrison—Elizabeth Flemming.  
 February 14, Thomas Keep—Rachel Barber.
- February 15, Noah Hobbs—Rachel Warfield.  
 February 15, William Caldwell—Mary Culbart.  
 February 17, James Collins—Christian T. Davis.  
 February 19, George Gilpin—Jane Peters.  
 February 28, Francis Birkhead—Margaret Simmons.  
 February 29, Thomas Gardner—Providence Connaway.  
 March 2, Samuel Yieldhall—Lydia Hall.  
 March 18, John McCubbin—Eleanor Warmsley.  
 March 21, Henry Burns—Priscilla Owens.  
 March 25, Thomas Taft—Ann Welch.  
 March 27, Francis Thompson—Mary Watkins.  
 March 27, William Hays—Sarah Ryan.  
 March 29, Jacob Tolson—Ruth Carter.  
 April 1, Humphrey Carpenter—Mary Fly.  
 April 1, Samuel Sudler—Sarah Lewin.  
 April 3, Paul Phelps—Ann Rodwell.  
 April 3, Peter McGuire—Mary Fowler.  
 April 7, John Loveday—Sarah Johnson.  
 April 10, Charles Grist—Ann Smart.  
 April 11, Peter Cuting—Elizabeth Johnson.  
 April 15, John Boone—Providence Pumphrey.  
 April 18, Peter McNorton—Sarah Ellis.  
 May 3, Francis Fairbrother—Mary Newbury.  
 May 3, William Thomas—Rachel Hutcheson.  
 May 8, Francis Thompson—Mary Wood.  
 May 13, Bennet Price—Sarah Lane.  
 June 1, John Whittington—Mary Armager.  
 June 1, William Allwell—Sarah Phillips.  
 June 1, Robert Clarke—Casseah Murrow.  
 June 24, Robert Long—Mary Phelps.  
 July 3, William Holmes—Else Williams.  
 July 4, Robert Watson—Ann Cooper.  
 July 4, Samuel Jacobs—Elizabeth Gray.  
 July 15, William Coe—Eleanor Devonish.  
 July 19, Caleb Ely—Elizabeth Duck.  
 July 26, Vachel Stevens—Jennella R. Walker.  
 July 31, Charles Vandell—Elizabeth Just.

August 16, Jasper McCurly—Ann Little.  
 August 17, James Lucus—Ruth Lewis.  
 August 29, Joseph Crouch—Sarah Little.  
 September 1, John Lawler—Rachel Allen.  
 September 15, Charles Watkins—Ester Ferrill.  
 September 16, Samuel Elliott—Mary Richardson.  
 September 27, Joseph Williams—Eleanor Maw.  
 September 30, William Clarke—Leuena Warfield.  
 September 30, Richard Norris—Elizabeth Harris.  
 September 30, John Shepherd—Ruth Lewis.  
 October 10, John Babas—Ann McCubbin.  
 October 14, William Powell—Elizabeth Mead.  
 October 27, Walter Magowan—Elizabeth Harrison.  
 April 11, Benjamin Watkins—Elizabeth Sheckells.  
 November 2, Benjamin Burgess—Agnes Battee.  
 November 7, Thomas Qiams—Ann Neale.  
 November 3, Ralph Basil—Elizabeth Sanders.  
 December 6, William Philips—Patience Marsh.  
 December 11, Thomas Marriott—Margaret Sappington.  
 December 11, William Saunders—Sarah Davis.

December 16, Thomas Pownall—Rachel Deale.  
 December 16, John Jacobs—Margaret Carroll.  
 December 18, William Nicholls—Elizabeth Bird.  
 December 23, Thomas Townsend—Ann Hutton.  
 December 23, Nicholas Knighton—Elizabeth Elliott.  
 December 29, William McQuillen—Hester Cowman.  
 1781—January 1, John Mortimer—Rachel Diamond.  
 January 1, James Valliant—Sarah Diamond.  
 January 4, David Jones—Jemina Robinson.  
 January 9, John Fornister—Sarah Hodges.  
 January 11, Benjamin Atwell—Sarah Kidd.  
 January 11, William Urguhart—Ruth Marriott.  
 January 14, Lewis Scrivener—Kessuch Trott.  
 January 17, Richard Johnson—Minah Mobberly.  
 January 19, Thomas Linthicum—Sarah Lampley.  
 January 27, John Basil—Ruth Nicholls.

Signed by Alice Leakin Wekle, regent Ann Arundel Chapter. Henrietta M. C. Maynard, vice regent.

Verified by John Green, clerk in wills' office of Ann Arundel County, Md.

One Hundred Marriage Records from Amelia County, Virginia, requested.

Notes from "The Memoirs of Lieut. Henry Timberlake, who Accompanied the Three Cherokee Indians to England in the Year 1762," Containing Whatever He Observed Remarkable To and From That Nation During His Travels. Also the Principal Occurrences During the Residence in London. With a map. London, 1764. 8 mo.; pp. vii, 160. (Number of the book in British Museum, 1418, h. 2.) (There is also a German translation of same.

Some extracts from the book:

"My father was an inhabitant of Virginia, who dying while I was yet a minor left me a small fortune, no ways sufficient for my support without some employment.

For some time, by the advice of friends I proposed following the more lucrative one of Commerce but after my minority elapsed my genius burst out. Arms had been my delight from my infancy. \* \* \* I made my first campaign in 1756 with a company of gentlemen called the "Patriot Blues" who served the country at their own expense. We never came to an engagement, but later I made application for a commission under Col. Washington but there being no vacancy I returned home."

In 1758 the interesting narrative goes on to

say that he became a cornet in Hon. Wm. Byrd's Regiment, and was soon after raised to an Escort, and later joined the army at Ray's Town, where they marched to Fort Ligonier, on the way to Fort Du Quesne. Here follows interesting account of this campaign. Then in 1759 he served under Gen. Stanwix, and an account of this campaign follows. Also an account of a campaign into the Tennessee country, where his experiences with the aborigines is well worth reading. It contains a translation which he made of an Indian love song, and much history and matters relating to their customs.

In closing he makes a pathetic allusion to lack of appreciation for what he had done for the Government in many ways, and speaks of the only hope he has for a home among the wild Cherokee tribes. He refers to his wife also at this part of the book.

Note from "The Gentleman's Magazine," p. 491, A. D. 1765: "In a list of deaths during the year appears name of Lieut. Henry Timberlake of the 42d Regiment. He came over with the Cherokee Indians, and attended them. Died Sep. 30, 1765."—Contributed by Miss Henrietta Bromwell, Baltimore Chapter.



# A National Program For

## "THE LITTLE GREEN BOOK."

Clara Lee Bowman Chairman Patriotic Education Committee. Conn.

In the June number of the *Daughters of the American Monthly Magazine*, an article entitled "The Little Green Book" awoke a thrill of interest in the heart of every Connecticut Daughter. For was it not our book that was being praised? And was it not a source of happiness to us that appreciation should come from the far-away State of Washington?

We had grown accustomed perhaps to recognition from foreign governments—from civic, religious and immigration societies in this country, and to loud and unanimous praise from the public press in many tongues. But the greatly desired co-operation from our own National Society Daughters of the American Revolution had not seemed to come, and in order that all readers of our magazine may know what Connecticut aspires to do in an educational way I am sending a brief account of what has already been accomplished by "The Little Green Book" and of our hopes and ambitions for it in the future.

Although published barely three years ago by the Connecticut Daughters, this little guide book to the United States for the foreigner, written by John Foster Carr, has passed through six editions, the seventh edition, which is also the third Italian edition, is already in press. The Polish and Yiddish versions have almost exhausted their editions and requests have come to Mr. Carr to publish it in twenty-two other languages.

Two English translations have been made of the Italian and Yiddish books and have proved to be an illuminating education for the American, in the realization of how much it is necessary for the foreigner to learn about the most ordinary affairs of daily life, and how many pitfalls await him in his ignorance of our national customs.

"It is as much of a guide to the im-

migrant for the American, as it is a guide to America for the immigrant," so says the circular of the Missionary Educational Movement in an appeal for the immigrant, which they are now giving nation wide distribution.

The English edition has been largely used in night schools and bears the testimony of a prominent superintendent of schools that "It is the best book for use in night schools for foreigners that has been found." It teaches civics and history and government and citizenship and friendliness all within two small covers.

To quote the opinions of the press—of the most important journals of the whole country, that have enthusiastically commended the little book would take too much of your valuable space, but look back over your files of *The Congregationalist*, *The Survey*, *The Dial*, *Life*, *The Boston Transcript*, *The New York Tribune*, *Sun*, *Post and Herald*, *The Chicago Record-Herald*. *The Denver Republican* and many others, and read the generous approval expressed. We have yet to receive one adverse criticism as to its value.

The reason why the book seemed to take instant rank as the foreign-born workman's Baedeker for the United States was because it was written with such a sympathetic and understanding spirit. For Mr. Carr the author gave his heart to Italy and her people when he wandered over the hills of Tuscany in his student days at Oxford, and he has been the recognized friend of the Italian people in New York—so he could write a book from their standpoint. Each chapter on law and health, government and education was separately submitted to the most competent experts on those subjects. As the Watchman says of the book, "It is the outgrowth of profound knowledge prepared with the greatest pains."

Now what has been done with the book and how far reaching have been its effects?

Very little would have been accomplished but for Mr. Carr's enthusiasm, literary ability and experience. Our part has been not only to raise the initial \$5,000, but each chapter of Connecticut has introduced the book into their libraries and night schools as far as possible. Books have been distributed gratis, and sold at the cost price of 15 cents. Pleasant friendships have thus been made with unknown neighbors to whom America was a sealed book until they could read in their own languages the simple information needed for the transactions of daily life. One man said he had felt "like a piece of wood that everybody kicked about and belonged nowhere" until he read in the book that this country offered him the privilege of citizenship and the use of the schools where he could learn English. Lectures, sewing schools, mothers' meetings, friendly visiting and social service have all been taken up by different chapters since the publication of this little book, for with it came the realization of the greatest patriotic duty which confronts this generation, the amalgamation of many races.

The complex problem of immigration is a burning question in this little State of Connecticut, where one in three of our whole population is foreign born, and where the youngest D. A. R. has seen the transformation of a population take place before her very eyes. The old farmhouses on the hill tops that used to be inhabited by the Simpsons and Browns and Whitmans are now the homes of the Levinskys and Swansons and Riccios, tow-headed children of the northern races and dark-eyed babies of the southern type crawl over the doorsteps where our fathers and grandfathers used to play and in the streets of these New England villages we are reminded of the Tower of Babel, for among the older newcomers there is a real confusion of tongues.

They bring us many gifts, these strangers, that we are slow to see and feel. They are brave and strong and willing to give of their best to the new country which they have chosen for a home and

with what spirit have we met them? Prejudice and suspicion has often been their portion from our hands and a hasty judgment, which is always unjust.

Yet the claims of a mutual understanding are insistent and vitally important. We read that there are 3,613,700 foreign born white males of voting age who are not American citizens. That means there must be at least 7,000,000 foreign born men, women and children who are not in full touch with American ideals.

In the merciless grind of our machinery and struggle for daily bread they are in great danger of losing the ideals of their own fatherlands. And what will be our future when the young men no longer see visions or the old men dream dreams.

The desire to be of friendly service to these new comers was the spirit that prompted The Little Green Book. And its spirit has reached out in many other States beside Connecticut and met prompt recognition. In Massachusetts especially, agencies other than the D. A. R. have assisted in placing it in every library in the State as well as using it as a basis for simple lectures. This has been done through the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, the Social Service Library and the Twentieth Century Club of Boston; and so a supplement to the book was prepared which would make of it a Massachusetts edition, giving advice to the newcomer about special points relating to Boston and the State in general. This plan is being talked of in Philadelphia, in Chicago, in Seattle and could easily be carried out by any large city. For, instead of separately prepared guide books for different parts of the country as was suggested in the article in the June number of this magazine—it is hoped that the National Society D. A. R. will recognize the value and publicity already attained by this little book and that they will co-operate with us in its distribution.

To this end the Connecticut D. A. R. sent out last winter a copy of the book with a leaflet of information to every chapter regent in the country who could possibly be confronted by the immigration problem. One hundred and

fifty chapters scattered everywhere over the country are now working with the book. The State Regent of Iowa has been most helpful and the ex-State Regent of New York arranged for a series of lectures in different languages to be given at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. We ask for such co-operation from every State, for our work is national and second to none in importance to our country.

Almost every one who cares for what

and missionary societies it can be placed to advantage. Unfortunately, the book is specially prepared for people who do not buy books, so we must look to philanthropic agencies for its distribution.

The financial stress of carrying on a work which has so enlarged upon our hands has been very great, and it is now proposed to form a national Immigration Education League with a directorate of active representatives of different nationalities and a large supporting



*Illustration from the Little Green Book.*

LITTLE AMERICANS OF ANCIENT RACES MENDING THE OLD FLAG.

we are doing can help in some way, reading the book will suggest opportunities. Libraries and schools are the main centers of distribution, and libraries are entering more and more into social work, the book may be suggested to the children to take home to their parents. One library sent invitations to all of the Italians in town, received them with music, pictures, refreshments, explaining how books can be taken out and using our book as an illustration. It was taken out so constantly after that, that the library copy was worn to shreds.

Through churches and settlements membership.

Full membership will be \$10 per year, associate membership \$2. In this manner Mr. Carr hopes to carry on the forming of a central bureau from which lectures and simple text books and helpful suggestions could be sent out to every part of our land. We should be very happy if a great many chapters would contribute to this League and if individuals in the National Society would co-operate with us and join it. Either membership fees or contributions of money for the work would be gratefully accepted. Address the Connecti-

cut Chairman, Miss Clara Lee Bowman, 60 East Street, Bristol, Conn.

All of our work looks to a future that will realize the prophecy of an Italian born American who has said: "When the blood of the people which produced Raphael and Michael Angelo, who knew how to lay the foundations of St. Peters, shall flow in the veins of the American people of the future generations, this people with the purity of life and

religious ideals of the Pilgrims, with the tenacity of the Germans, with the commercial ability of the Jews and the artistic sense of the Italians, will be ready to realize in the world the human and divine ideals for which God has prepared it through centuries of work and hope and struggle."

Can we not all lend a hand toward the fulfillment of this prophecy?

## Missouri's New Guardianship Law

Mrs. S. Louise Marsh.

It may be of interest to people of the present generation, especially the thinking class, to know the origin of this ancient law, known as sole guardianship, which gave the father all power. It may be a matter of surprise how a law capable of so great injustice to the homes of America, with our boasted freedom, should so long remain on the statute books of so many States.

A law which admitted the possibility of so many paternal abuses, disrupting homes, breaking the hearts of mothers, and depriving children of their inheritance. This old law was a part of the Common Law established and developed by the courts of England. It was transmitted to this country when our Puritan Fathers first settled here. The old idea of paternal sole guardianship existed in the Common Law of England, was re-expressed in State laws of different States, and remained on Missouri's statutes until its inadequacy was called to the attention of a benevolent woman, by the gross advantage that was being taken by a drunken father, in appropriating the wage of his fifteen year old daughter, who with her brother, had, after the death of their mother, been turned over to the tender mercies of an orphan asylum.

You are not surprised that as a mother the writer's blood tingled with indignation that such power should be granted to the father, to the exclusion of the mother capable of dealing out injustice that might come to any mother's children.

The woman who gave the impetus to

the repeal for Missouri at once felt the necessity of arousing to action, resolved that if her efforts could be available this old law would be repealed. After revolving it in her own mind, she presented the subject of Joint Guardianship, which is a more human law, giving both parents equal jurisdiction of their children.

As leader of the movement for the repeal of Missouri's antiquated specimen of domesticity, she began to make appeal to the public and legislators. The first appeal for Joint Guardianship was addressed to the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the home of the leader, October 9th, 1912, when the motion for the bill of repeal was unanimously adopted, endorsed by the Douglas Oliver Chapter, of which she is registrar. This was the initiative. motion for the bill of repeal was una- Afterward it was taken to the State Conference of the D. A. R., held in Kansas City the last of October, and was unanimously endorsed by that body. Thus the movement was supported by a society consisting of a membership of more than two thousand of Missouri's most representative women. After meeting with such hearty response, she felt sure of achievement. It was presented to the Federated Clubs of St. Louis and St. Louis County, including The Mother's Congress and Suffrage Leagues of the Country. All of which heartily endorsed the movement. More than six thousand women pledged their influence for the support of the bill.

their efforts of support with the women. The united effort resulted in the repeal of the old travesty on law. In the past women were accustomed to receive what was dealt out to them, in matters of law as well as in other things. But a change has come which expressed itself in unity of purpose with a woman in the lead. That Missouri's representative men responded so beautifully, and voted for the passage of the bill almost unanimously was very gratifying to the author.

The voters evidently considered the measure above party lines. Thus was assured a safeguard to the women and children of the State.

It passed the Senate first and on St. Patrick's Day passed the House for the Governor's signature, which was attached on the 22d of March.

The law is known as The Marsh Joint Guardianship Law, in honor of Mrs. S. Louise Marsh, of Webster Grove, Mo., who took the initiative for the bill.

The story of the Missourian that sold his sons as substitutes during the Civil War, is a striking example of the wrongs possible under the old regime. A man drafted for service wanted a substitute and went to a man who sold him his eldest son, not eighteen, for five hundred dollars. Another man who also wanted a substitute, secured another son of the same family, not sixteen, lying as to his age, for three hundred dollars. Both boys went to the front and were killed. The passage of the new law prevents the repetition of such acts. Neither can children be deeded away.

The story of the wife deserter, that came from the Juvenile Court of St. Louis, gives more evidence that there was great necessity for the repeal of old jurisdiction.

A foreign woman was deserted by her husband, leaving her with one boy old enough to earn a small wage; also younger children. In a few months the father appeared and drew the boy's wage. Do you wonder the mother exclaimed, "Is there a law like that in America?" Do you imagine she thinks it the "home of the brave and the land of the free." Most examples of this kind go to prove that women are not emancipated, when laws of this kind exist.

The story of how Massachusetts secured the Joint Guardianship Law is appalling. A father after many years of married life, having sole power, de-

ecided to break up the home, giving five of the six children to anyone that would take care of them. The youngest to go to the poorhouse with the mother. Neighbors testified to her reputation and faithfulness without avail. Her mind, overwrought from long suffering and anxiety, gave way, and she settled the case by killing all six with an axe. Over the six caskets came a plea from the citizens for the Joint Guardianship



MRS. S. LOUISE MARSH.

Law for Massachusetts. And in a short time it was secured. By the repeal of laws, discriminating between husband and wife, to the advantage of the latter, the number of divorce cases will be lessened.

It is very gratifying to Missouri women that Missouri makes the seventeenth State that has repealed the old law. We no longer preserve the blue laws, a relic of the past.

This new law stands as a monument to the women and men that devoted themselves to the repeal of the old, and passage of the new.

The ban that has hung over so many drunkard's children is removed, not



from the drunkard's child alone, but also from the children of the penurious man, who have been robbed of education through the father's greed.

A gray haired man, janitor of a church that knew of the work being done for the passage of the new law said, with a tinge of sadness in his voice, "Yes, that old law of sole paternal guardianship deprived me of an education, for my father used his means for drink." So much in this day is said of conservation of child life, which was impossible for the mother to secure under the old law, and is now available under the new. The writer has received letters from women expressing their gratitude for the blessings that

have been secured to their homes through Missouri's creditable action.

We can hardly foresee what blessings may come through this action to future citizens of the State.

This new law gives married women equal rights with their husbands to the custody and control of their minor children, their wages and earnings and the care of their estates. The law also provides that a married woman may qualify to act as a guardian or curator of a minor child. The husband and wife living apart or together, each has equal jurisdiction over the child, not his children or her children; but *their* children, according to the new law.

## Monument Erected to Pony Express

The most memorable event in the history of the St. Joseph Chapter came to an end on April 3 when the retiring regent, Mrs. W. B. Norris, dedicated a monument to the Pony Express Riders whose anniversary occurred on that day. St. Joseph, one of the oldest cities in Missouri, has some interesting local history, but the starting of the famous Pony Express was of national interest as well. St. Joseph was the terminus of the railroad, and it was necessary to send mail further west by means of the slow stage coach route. In this privileged day, when news from all over the world is flashed to us in a few hours, we scarcely appreciate what it would mean to be compelled to wait 18 or 20 days to hear what is going on in the world. It was therefore a great day in the history of the country, and especially in the west when the firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell organized the Pony Express, and by means of the fearless riders on the backs of swift hardy ponies were able to carry news from St. Joseph, to Sacramento, California, in ten days. It was a great and auspicious event in our city's history when at 5.30 o'clock on the day of April 3, 1860, John Fry, the first Pony rider, started from the old stable on Penn Street. Bands played, citizens crowded the spot, and in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm the

start was made. For the picturesque and thrilling history of that famous period we must refer you to the books written on this subject. It is our privilege only to detail the commemoration of the even which occurred on its 53rd anniversary. The large monument of red granite (taken from the quarries of our own state) which the chapter has erected in Patee Park facing the old stable where the first rider started forth, is the work of the regent Mrs. Norris. It was she who collected the funds, designed the monument, planned and executed its celebration. Last winter Mrs. Norris gave a number of lectures in the Public schools using slides and outline sketches sent out by the Patriotic Society. Subjects being "This Country of Ours," "Why Children should love the forest," "The Historic Hudson," etc. The great event however, was the celebration on April 3. It was preceded the evening before by a banquet, where guests from all parts of the state came to grace and emphasize the occasion. Judge John F. Phillipps, of Kansas City, late Judge of the United States District Court was the principal speaker. Congressman W. P. Borland of Kansas City and Miss Elizabeth Gentry, chairman of the Old Trails Committee, Mrs. George B. McFarlane, State Regent, also made addresses.



UNVEILING MONUMENT TO PONY EXPRESS.

Next morning at 10.30 o'clock the parade for the unveiling of the monument formed at Hotel Robidoux and proceeded to Patee Park. Gaily decorated automobiles filled with chapter members and their guests accompanied by the band and a squadron of police, companies of the National Guard and the Fire Department, slowly wended their way to the historic spot, the vicinity of which presented a gala appearance with its crowds of people, flags waving from every house and the general air of expectancy which prevailed. The schools had been dismissed for the occasion, and the children gathering about the draped flag, and flowered bedecked monument, sang Missouri, then America. The band played Star Spangled Banner as the flags were drawn from the monument by Charles Cliff, one of the Pony Riders, and Mrs. Majors the widow of one of the founders. On the platform were seated prominent State and chapter officers of the D. A. R. and descendants of the riders and of the famous organization. The presentation speech was made by the Regent Mrs. W. B. Norris, and was as follows:

"To you, Mr. Mayor the honored chief magistrate of our city, it is my

pleasure and privilege to present to your charge this simple stone. In its crude and jagged outline, it seems to us typical of the rugged manliness of those dauntless riders who braved death and disaster in their swift and dangerous journey to the western sea.

"As it passes from our hands to yours we hope it will impress our citizens with more reverence for the picturesque and romantic history of our early days, and inspire them to further perpetuation of our old landmarks.

"This is a cold and critical age, and we are in danger of forgetting the passion of love we should feel for those who have made history for us. This modest stone, decked with a garland of red, white, and blue flowers, and draped in our nation's flag with its burning stripes and ever multiplying stars, rests upon hallowed ground—hallowed because of the associations that cluster around it, and the memories that must be awakened in the hearts of those who can reconstruct the past and bring to the present day the events of which this is the fifty-third anniversary.

"As the cord is drawn by one of the St. Joseph riders of the pony express,



CHARLES CLIFF A PONY EXPRESS RIDER VERSUS  
MRS. MAJORS, WIDOW OF FOUNDER OF  
ORGANIZATION.

in the presence also of the widow and children of the founders of that organization, we are brought very close to the early history of our city, and we, Daughters of the American Revolution, feel it to be an impressive moment, as we relinquish our claim upon this monument and hand it over to you, as the custodian of our City. Accept it, please, from us as an expression of loyalty to the cause we represent.

"Mayor C. A. Pfeiffer responded and accepted the monument in behalf of the city. Mrs. A. E. Norris of Joplin, gave a short and most eloquent sketch of the Pony Express. Congressman Borland

made a splendid patriotic speech. Mrs. Mabel Loving recited an original poem on the Pony Express, and after the Pathe Weekly had taken pictures of the event the crowd slowly dispersed. The guests with their hostesses repaired to the Benton Club for luncheon and later to the Regent's home where a tea was held. A handsome pin was presented to Mrs. Norris as a token of love and appreciation from her chapter and as she handed the gavel over to her successor, Mrs. Louis W. Hax, it was with congratulations for all that had been accomplished under her regime.—MARY C. WESTOVER, *historian*.

## Celebration of Flag Day in Maryland

Quaint old St. Paul's and Westminster Burying Grounds were the scenes of an unusual ceremony on June 14th, 1913, when upon the call of our State Regent, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan, a number of Maryland, D. A. R., visited these historic and sacred spots to honor our Flag by placing it on the graves of the illustrious dead. Short exercises were held,—addresses being made by Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson, Baltimore Chapter, who was Chairman, and arranged the details of the day, and by Miss Marine, General Smallwood Chapter,—followed by prayers by the Reverends Mr. Staples of St. Paul's Chapel, and Alfred H. Barr, of the First Presbyterian Church. In St. Paul's lie such men as Samuel Chase, who as a signer of the Declaration of Independence, courageously affixed his name to that document, knowing should our cause fail, he was signing his own death warrant. His grave was decorated by a descendant, Mrs. C. W. Hatter, of Baltimore.

Next was visited the the grave of Colonel Tench Tilghman, who will always be famous for his ride from Yorktown to Philadelphia, to announce the surrender of Cornwallis,—a ride even more famous than that of Paul Revere, for it brought glad tidings of victory to anxious and loyal Americans.

After this the Howard vault was visited, where lie the remains of John Eager Howard, that gallant warrior of the battle of Cowpens. When coming to the aid of General Morgan, he did so much to vanquish the British, who thought their victory gained. In this same vault rested the body of the beloved Francis Scott Key, until the close of the Civil War, when it was removed to Frederick, Maryland. Of course, at this tomb all present were inspired to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," upon this anniversary of its birth. Here lies the body of Armistead, that gallant defender of Fort McHenry during the War of 1812.

The last grave to be decorated in this Cemetery was that of Lieut. Griffith Evans, his descendants of the 4th and 5th generations were in attendance, and of these two small girls, Misses Elinor Orrick Taylor, and Anna Stevenson Taylor, placed the Flags upon the grave. As each grave was decorated the salute to the flag was given.

From old St. Paul's the Daughters went in a body through the streets of a busy City to Westminster Burying Ground, and as one entered the quiet Church yard, one felt as though she had stepped into a different world, or into the depths of a quaint old story. Here we found the graves of James McHenry, that loyal American, who gave the

ground for, and planned Fort McHenry, at that time the Breast plate of the Nation. Here again was sung a verse of our beloved anthem, heard only by the few present, and drowned to the outside world by the din in the noisy streets. Nathaniel Ramsay and wife are buried here, and both of these graves, as well as that of James McHenry, were decorated by a descendant, Miss Alice Brooke Colburn. The wife of Nathaniel Ramsay went into the Revolutionary War with him, caring for the sick and wounded, and doing much to relieve the suffering at Valley Forge.

The tomb of David Poe, the Grandfather of the illustrious Edgar Allan Poe (who also is buried in this Cemetery), was the next to be visited—he was quartermaster in the Army of Washington and Lafayette, and an intimate friend of the latter.

Among other tombs to be visited was that of Samuel Smith, who was Captain of the Sixth Company of Col. Smallwood's Regiment; he was previously assisted in raising forty companies of Minutemen. He was in the Battle of Long Island, Harlem, and White Plains; was promoted Major in 1776 and in 1777, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Maryland.

Then Joseph Smith, a Captain in the Revolution. David Plunket, the older brother of Lord Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Paul Bentaon, a Colonel in Pulaski's Corps.

Then a private of that name in Von Koppf vault. Some of these tombs lie under the Church, and are reached

through a tunnel, through which the procession of Daughters passed aided by the light from an electric bulb, a weird scene, connecting the glorious past with this wonderful present.

In closing I want to make a suggestion, "Cannot the D. A. R. make an appeal through Congress to the country at large for the preservation of Fort McHenry, which at present has outlived its usefulness as a Fort?" It is about to go out of existence, and in doing so all identity of the spot where on the memorable morning Key was inspired to write, "Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light, which so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming."

Does it mean nothing to loyal American citizens that here was inspired our National Anthem? It may be that if that Anthem were legally made National, and that whenever and wherever it is heard Americans would stand in reverent attention, we might expect to have the sacred spot of its inspiration preserved. It is beautifully situated at the entrance of Baltimore Harbor, and could be known and remarked as much as New York's beautiful Statue of Liberty, enlightening the world, if the people of this country would but request our Government to do so for the sake of our beloved Flag. It may be well to state here that the original of Key's Anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," is now owned by Mr. Henry T. Walters, of Baltimore. (Mrs. Harry G.)

GERTRUDE THOMPSON SKINNER,  
State Recording Secretary.

## Letter from Capt. Charles Cushing to His Brother

Copied by Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, genealogist, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution from the original at the U. S. Pension Office

(concluded from September issue)

Thomas he found the army in such a Situation that a speedy retreat was necessary which by a council of War was agreed to.

Their lines being so extensive & their Army so scattered that it could not suddenly be Effectuated & the Enemy getting intelligence of it by an Officer who Deserted immediately pursued them. In

that Situation one may easily imagine the Confusion they were in Everyone making his escape as well as he could leaving the Sick to the Mercy of the Enemy, yet many of them who had the small Pox out thick on them came off & went through the great Fatigue & were exposed to wet & cold without Blankets or anything to cover them & I

afterwards saw them at Sorrel. What ordnance stores they had was taken & much of their Baggage. The first stop they made was at Point De Chambo 45 Miles from Quebec. the Gen'l then sent an Express to Sorrel for Provisions, Boats & Assistance to bring of what sick they had there for they were Continually taken down with the Small Pox. Capt. Bent & my first Lieut. with 50 men were sent off with Boats to their assistance. They then retreated to the 3 Rivers 45 Miles from there & from there to Sorrel. The New England Forces now began to be very uneasy about the Small Pox spreading among them, as but few of them had had it. the orders were so strict that it was Death for any Doctor who attempted Inoculation. However it was practiced privately as they were willing to run any hazard rather than take it the natural way. Some inoculated themselves & several of the Officers & myself began it in our Regt. at Sorrel.

We had been at Sorrel but 10 Days when our Regt. was ordered up to Montreal 45 Miles above on the River St. Lawrence. Col. Paterson's Regt. that arrived at St. John in 2 days after ours was directly ordered from there to Montreal by land about 27 miles across and soon after Major Sheaburne with 120 men were Detached to La Ceder to the assistance of Col. Beadle's party and another party left as a guard to Laprara (?)

Col. Paterson's Regt. being now so reduced by Detachments that it was expected the inhabitants of Montreal would Rise as it was easily perceived they were making preparations.

Our Regt. was now under necessity of getting there as fast as possible We Rowed till after dark when it came on to Rain verry hard, we went on shore, some pitcht their tents & some got into a small House & Barn where we Landed. I got into the Barn which was shattered almost to pieces & being so Fatigued I slept verry well (I was now under a mercurial preparation for the Small Pox.) In the morning we set off for Montreal the Current running verry strong, we were like to get there that Day. about 4 o'clock P. M we landed on

the Point of the Island and at 5.00 the Regt. marcht for the City leaving myself & a Suffieient number of Men to carry up the Boats & Baggage. About 11 at Night there came there having marched 15 miles. During this Fatigue we had nothing to Eat but Flower & Water and Lake Water to Drink as we had no other since we came in Canada. As soon as they came to the City they were so Fatigued as to lay immediately down under the walls to sleep & some lay there till morning it being impossible to move them. But hapily they arrived as they did for that Night was appointed for the Tories to take possession of the place. Here we tarried about 10 Days and soon after our arrival the Regt in General were inoculated for the Small Pox. Here we could live rather better than before we had done for we could sell our Pork when we drew for hard money & buy fresh meat in the market tho' at a dear rate, and sometimes a little milk we could likewise buy a little molasses for paper money of some Philadelphia merchants who had settled there but were obliged to pay 8 L. W. (?) per Galon for it. During our stay here was fought the Battles of Maj. Sheaborne's party on his march & Maj. Butterfield at La Ceder but I shall not relate particulars, the whole of it being Scandalous & Infamous. Here those of us who first Inoculated broke out with the Small Pox.

Gen'l Sullivan's Brigade began to come in & a Detachment sent up from Sorrel. our Regt. was ordered over to St. Johns to have the Small Pox. Accordingly we set off for Laprara about 4 P. M. May 31 the current running verry strong and some places the falls were so great that we were obliged to unload the Battos & hall them over by Land. About dark we got up to Hune (?) Island where we tarried all Night. The next Morning went over to Laprara, the Weather Rainy all Day & the Men much exposed to the Weather & the Most of them began to Feel the Effect of the Disorder. The next Day we Marcht to St. Johns 18 miles the Pox was then turning on those of us first Inoculated.. When we came to St. Johns the most of us went into tents Except some who were the worst went into a Large House &



Barn. Here we could get nothing to Nourish us without hard Money Except the allowance of Flower & Pork & a little molasses we drew for the use of the sick. the inhabitants would exchange milk for pork but at the rate of 2 or 3 lbs. for one Quart of Milk I must now return to the Army below. Gen'l Thomas took the Small Pox the natural way came up to Shamblee & there Died on Sunday 2nd June his death was much Lamented by the New England Troops—Gen'l Sullivan with his Brigade is now at Sorrel & he takes command at that place. he immediately after his arrival there sent Gen'l Thomson with 2000 men toward the 3 Rivers but before they got there they were attacked by a large body of the Enemy who Defeated them, took the Gen'l; Col. Irving & a large number of officers & men prisoners & 'tis supposed that 200 more perished in the Woods as they retreated in the greatest Confusion—the Officers without men the men without Officers, but it gives me pleasure to acquaint that none of the Dammed Yankees were there as the Southern troops please to term us. We had been at St. John's but 10 days when we had orders for as many of the Regt. as were able to go to Sorrel, accordingly there was a petty surgeon's mate sent to examine the Men (not trusting to our own doctor who was a good Physician) & ordered 200 (who had been off duty but 10 Days for Small Pox) to go. Altho they had the Disorder light no one could think them fit to go through such a Fatigue. We were reduced very low by Dieting & had nothing to recruit with afterwards. June 13th we set off for Sorrel with heavy Hearts none of us ever expecting to come back again, for Gen. Burgoin & all his troops were come in our army but Small in compare to his & if we were defeated there could be no retreat. We got to Shambles the first day & the next Morning set off for Sorrel & before night met Coln. Greaeton about 23 miles from the mouth of the river, who came directly from there, he informed us the Army were retreating as fast as possible, that the Enemy's Fleet were but just below them & he ordered us to go on Shore & cook some victuals & then

return back to Shambles as fast as possible. After refreshing ourselves a little we set off about dark & rowed all Night very hard the current running very swift. in the morning about 7 o'clock we got up to Shambles. After refreshing ourselves with a little Breakfast were obliged to assist in getting the Battoos, Cannon & other Stores above the lower Rapids, having them to Draw two miles by land & then it is as much as 20 Men can do to tow a loaded Battoo up the River in many places. After our Party had drawn over 2 Battoos, 2 pieces of Cannon & all their Tents & Baggage & put them on Board we set off with 3 or 4 Boats up the River. In some places the men were obliged to wade up to their Middle. At Dark got about half way up to St. Johns, Pitcht our Tents & lay down to rest. In the Morning we proceeded to St. Johns.

During this Fatigue the Men had but little to eat but Pork & Flower & Lake Water to Drink.

The army at Sorrel brought off all their artillery & other Stores & arrived safe to Shambles, and in 8 Hours after their Departure the Enemy had come up with their Fleet & taken possession of Sorrel. At Shambles Gen. Sullivan made all the Dispatch possible in getting over the Artillery, Stores & Boats, there being large quantities of them & not less an Hundred Battoos. We left one or 2 Pieces of Cannon by staving the Boats & one or two more was left. The Row Gallies were burnt & I think we lost but little else Except 4 schooners we burnt in the River.

Our Army were now all retreated Safe to St. Johns, (consisting of about 6000 Men) and the Enemy at Montreal & Shambles. We then sent the Sick & some of the Stores to the Isle aux Noix, the Isle of Mott & Point o Fair, not having Boats to carry the whole Army & Stores at once, and as soon as the Boats came back the whole Army embark't and went to the Isle aux Noix. here what Boats could be spared were sent off to Crown Point with Sick & Stores as a great part of the Army were sick many with the Small Pox & many of those who had it were sick with the Flux. here we were obliged to wait for

Boats 8 Days when we could get nothing to eat but Pork & Flower. The Island is small not more than one mile in length &  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in Weadth, the Land Low, the Days hot and at Night great Dews & such number of Men on so small a spot & many of them sick that the place stunk enough to breed an Infection.

At length the Boats returned from Crown Point, we were ordered to Strike our Tents & put all our baggage on Board the Boats and those who were not able to March by Land went on Board, those who were well of our Regt. & about 1000 more were set over the West Side to go by Land to Pt. o Fair about 26 Miles.

During our stay at the Isle aux Noix there went a number of officers about a Mile below to a House to Drink Spruce Beer, but unfortunately were beset by a Party of Indians one Capt. one Ensign & 2 privates were killed & Skulped, & several more taken prisoners, we heard the guns & saw the Fire, a party was Immediately sent to their assistance, but the Enemy were gone & left the Dead Striped all to their Shirts, they were brought to the Isle aux Noix & decently Burried, they all belong to the Rifle Regt.

The Indians attack't several Boats on the Lake that went above after some Flower. they killed 2 or 3 & wounded six more, the others escaped.

About noon we March't for Pt. o Fair & soon came where there was only an Indian path and a wet Swamp which was for a great distance almost up to our knees in mud and Waterbesides this it rained verry hard all the afternoon, at dark we came out against a Bay in the Lake which is about 6 miles of Pt. o Fair, we had now nothing but the ground to lay on and the Heavens to cover us, & what with the Rain, Sweat & Mud we had little about us that was dry.

We soon built Fires & Dried us as well as we could & then lay down to rest with our Feet to the Fire. I slept very well & got up in the Morning & felt refreshed, the Weather cleared off pleasant, we got some breakfast & about 9 o'clock there came Boats enough to

take us all off. the Remainder of the Army came in Battoos from the Isle aux Noix & all arrived to the Isle of Mott that Night; we soon had boats enough to carry the whole Army to Crown Point & I think nothing remarkable happened till we arrived there.

I am afraid the retreat from Canada will make a great Noise in the Country & many Reflections be thrown out by inconsiderate & Ill minded Persons, but I am sure that any Person of sense when he comes to know the truth must be Satisfied some Scanderlous Reflections have been thrown out upon Gen'l Thomas for his proceedings but I am sorry the carrecter of so worthy a gentleman as he was should suffer by Men who are striving for places they are not worthy off. There is one thing I have emitted which is this, that a great part of the Army at Quebec inlisted for no longer than the 1st of April & as soon as their time was out would stay no longer. I am verry Sure the State of the Army in Canada has never been rightly represented, they have been shamefully neglected & Imposed upon through the means of some persons who were appointed to provide for them.

You will find in the New England Chronicle of the 27th June a passage in a Letter from G'l S——r where he says the Army in Canada has been well provided for, that the Inhabitants were verry kind to them & supply'd them with everything necessary &c the whole of which is false, for we had never yet drawn any allowance but Pork & Flower or Bread except once a few Pease at Sorrel & what I have before mentioned. & hed we the Money for what sauce & other things we have fell short according to the Resolves of Congress, it would now amount to more than 2000 dollars in our Regt. It is not the Money I mind, but it is what we have suffered for the want of those necessarys.

I will now endeavor to give you a description of the Country which is full of Navigable Rivers, the land is verry good on those Rivers but their Buildings but Mean, the Land a little back of the Rivers is unsettled & appears to be verry poor, The River St. Lawrence is sufficient for a large Fleet of Ships to come

up to Montreal which is 180 miles from Quebec. the River Sorrel is navigable up to Shambles besides many others which empty into St. Lawrence and till we have Fleet sufficient to come into the Mouth of the River it will be impossible for us to do anything in Canada. had we taken Quebec we could have kept it as the Enemy could come in with their Fleet & cut off all communication, and nothing has hurt our cause so much as coming to Canada, where in my opinion they had nothing to promise themselves. Our Army have verry much imposed upon the Inhabitants & promised them what they could never perform, which will set them against us, whereas if we had never (been) concerned with them they would at least have remained neuter. and if instead of spending our time & Lives & Health in Canada we had been Fortifying our own Frontiers we should now have been able to repel any force they could send. We have lost a vast number of men with the Small Pox it being verry mortal to those who took it in the natural way but our Regt. has been remarkably preserved & my Company in particular. We have lost 10 or 11 in the Regt. & those took the Disorder in the natural way.

I led a Company of 76 Men into Canada & brought them all out, 74 of whom have had the Small Pox. In Canada one Lad belonging to the Cape who thought he had had it before took it in the Natural way & died here at Crown Point.

July 10th.

We have now been at Crown Point 8 Days & the Sick considerable longer & since their arrival we have Buried great numbers, some Days not less than 15 or

20 in a Day, but few have died except with the Small Pox.

Some Regts. who did not Inoculate have lost many & Col. Read in particular says by the time it has gone through his Regt. he shall loose one third part of them.

When we first came to this place our men were verry feeble, besides all their Fatigue they were followed with svere Fluxes but they recruit verry fast, having good Ground to Encamp upon & good Water to Drink & some fresh prof of any kind, here are likewise settlers visions, but have not yet had any Sauce who have Spirrits of all kinds, Wines, Sugar, Chocolate &c to sell though at a verry Dear rate.

These are only the out Lines & to relate every particular would fill a volume, but I fear I have tired your patience all ready. you will find many mistakes & Inaccuracies for it is wrote in great haste & not having time to transcribe it or even to look it over, but I trust you will excuse it as it comes from your Sincere Friend & Brother, Chas. Cushing.

P. S. Please to give my regards to Col. Lincoln, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Horton & all Friends and let as many of them See this Letter as have a mind to for I have nothing against anyone seeing it but the irregularity with which it is put together."

This letter is on file with the application of Hannah (Croade) Cushing widow of Capt. Charles Cushing, Mass. Militia during the Revolutionary War She applied for a pension May 1, 1837. Residence Lunenburg, Mass. aged 89 yrs. Her husband died in Lunenburg November 25, 1809. Her claim was allowed, the file number being "Wid. File 22871."—*Copied by Mrs. Ruth M.*

# OFFICIAL

## The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

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